

AC 44 42 (1) CAMBRIDGE

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE

From January 1st to December 31st, 1933

BY
ANDREW J. LAIRD, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Accidental Deaths	17	Mothercraft	45
Adoption of Children... ..	45	Midwives	39
Ante-Natal Clinic	43	Milk — Examination for Tubercle	
Area	5	Bacillus	56
Artificial Cream Act	56		
		Notifiable Diseases	27
Bacteriological Work	47	Nursing Arrangements	39
Births and Birth-Rate	8		
Births in Institutions... ..	8	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32
Births Notifications	9		
Boarded-out Children	44	Population	6
		Population, Natural Increase of	10
Canal Boats	59	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	32
Cancer	23	Public Assistance	26
Caravans	59	Public Health (Condensed Milk)	
Census	6	Regulations	56
Clinics for Children 1—5 years	41		
Committee	1	Rag and Flock Act	58
Contraception Clinic	43	Rateable Value	5
		Rats and Mice	60
Deaths and Death-Rate	14		
Deaths in Public Institutions	16	Sanitary Inspectors' Work	62
Deaths 1 to 5 years of age	22	Scarlet Fever	30
Diphtheria	29	School Clinic	45
Diphtheria Immunisation	29	Slaughterhouses	58
Diseases of Respiratory System	25	Smoke Abatement	59
Disinfection	66	Staff	2
		Still Births	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	32	Suicides	17
Enteric Fever	32		
		The Housing Consolidated Amendment	
Factories and Workshops	60	Regulations, 1932	52
Food and Drugs Acts... ..	53	Transport of the Sick... ..	47
Food Inspection	57	Tuberculosis	33
		Tuberculosis Clinic	45
Health Visitors' Work	42		
Home Helps	42	Vaccination	26
Hospitals	45	Venereal Clinic	45
Housing	47		
		Whooping Cough	31
Illegitimate Births	9		
Increase of Rent and Mortgage		Statistical Tables :	
Interest (Restrictions) Act	53	Table I. Vital Statistics for whole	
Infant Life Protection	44	District	12
Infant and Maternal Welfare	40	" II. Infectious Diseases	
Infantile Mortality	18	Notified	28
Infectious Diseases Hospital... ..	36	" III. Causes of, and age at	
Influenza Deaths	30	Death	13
Influenza Notifications	30	" IIIa. Extension of Table III....	68
Inhabited Houses	5	" IV. Infantile Mortality	19
Inspection of Dairy Premises	57		
		Charts :	
Lodging Houses	58	Chart showing Birth-Rates	11
		" " Death-Rates	15
Marriages	7	" " Infantile Mortality	
Maternal Mortality	25	Rates	20
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental		" " Death-Rates from	
Scheme	46	Cancer	24
Maternity and Nursing Homes	43	" " " " from	
Measles... ..	31	Tuberculosis	35
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	59		



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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Superintendent
of the Infectious Diseases Hospital :*

ANDREW J. LAIRD, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto. ... ARTHUR J. SMYTH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector*†C. WHITE.

Sanitary Inspectors *†L. E. KING.
*†A. PERRINS.

Disinfector and Ambulance Driver *J. T. WILLS.

Assistant Disinfector... G. GEORGE.

<i>Health Visitors</i>	...	...	...	...	§MISS A. W. RYAN, C.M.B.
					§MISS E. E. SLACK.
					§MISS A. M. COLE.

Clerical Staff J. LAMBERT (Chief Clerk).
P. A. FREESTONE.
K. MCINTYRE.

† *Bacteriologist* W. H. HARVEY, M.D.

† *Public Analyst* S. GREENBERG, F.I.C.

The Staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital consists of the Matron (Miss I. M. MITCHELL), with 4 sisters, 4 assistant nurses, 6 probationers, and a domestic staff of 9, with two men.

†*Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres :—*

MRS. A. L. L. ROBSON, M.B., D.P.H., F. E. APTHORPE WEBB, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., MRS. M. BUSHELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., AND MRS. E. M.
BRERETON, M.B., B.CH.

†Part time.

*Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

‡Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

§Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE.

May 23rd, 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my twenty-sixth Annual Report upon the health of Cambridge, I would direct attention particularly to the following points of interest :—

1. Housing as usual, occupies a prominent place. Thanks to the steady work of past years we are now approaching within sight of the end of our insanitary old property. There is still, however, urgent need for more houses, and also for speeding up the provision of accommodation for families displaced by demolition and to reduce overcrowding.

The extracts from the Census report are of especial interest from the light they throw upon housing conditions.

2. Each succeeding Census shows an increase in the average age of the population with as a consequence an increase in the proportion of deaths from those causes, *e.g.*, cancer, specially associated with increasing age.

3. The very low birth-rate, the lowest yet recorded in Cambridge; the population increasing now only by migration and not by the increase of births over deaths.

4. With regard to infectious diseases, the increase in scarlet fever is more than compensated by the continued low prevalence of diphtheria.

5. Among the causes of death during the year the increase in the number due to road accidents stands out with startling prominence.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. LAIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Cambridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1933.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) ...	...	...	...	...	5,457
Population (1933) ...	...	...	...	...	68,880
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	17,354
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	£595,125
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£2,340

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total.	M.	F.			
Births	{	Legitimate	... 658	343	315	}	Birth Rate	... 10.0
		Illegitimate	... 32	14	18			
Deaths	...	...	... 872	418	454	Death Rate	... 12.6	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence						}	from sepsis	... 3
of childbirth							„ other causes	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate	54.	Illegitimate	0.	Total	...	54
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
,,	Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
,,	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	2

Population.—The population at the middle of 1933 is estimated by the Registrar General at 68,880.

The population at the Census of 1931 which was taken on April 26th—27th, was 66,789, an increase of 12.7 per cent since the Census of 1921. Of this increase 2.5 per cent. was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 10.2 per cent to migration. The increase in the inter-censal period 1911—21 was 6.2 per cent. and between 1901—11, 4.2 per cent.

Distribution in Wards (1931 Census).—The following table shows the area of each ward in the Borough, together with the population, the number of families and the number of dwellings :—

Ward	Acreage	Total Population.		Private Families.	Popula- tion in Private Families.	Structurally separate dwellings occupied.
		1921	1931			
Abbey ...	203	4988	4734	1270	4589	1180
Bridge ...	146	2907	3164	755	1806	468
Cambridge Without ...	1051	5592	7639	2082	7131	1856
Castle ...	1434	4131	4182	912	3280	827
East Chesterton...	574	3139	5862	1571	5627	1523
Fitzwilliam ...	179	2313	2385	432	1255	337
Market ...	80	1973	2599	431	894	211
New Town ...	237	3851	3605	1003	3207	854
North Chesterton	305	3261	4140	1327	3840	1078
Petersfield ...	154	6341	5971	1610	5298	1485
Romsey ...	569	7316	9271	2433	9127	2336
St. Andrew ...	93	2594	2611	711	1929	519
St. Matthew ...	138	5647	5219	1407	5066	1361
South Chesterton	68	2708	2538	780	2354	664
West Chesterton...	226	2503	2869	829	2835	758
Cambridge M.B....	5457	59264	66789	17553	58238	15457

The large increase in population in Cambridge Without, East Chesterton and Romsey is attributed mainly to residential development.

The increase in population in Market Ward is attributed to a greater number of undergraduates being in residence at the colleges at the date of the 1931 Census.

Average Age.—The average age of males was 32.0 years and of females 35.9 years.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution per 1,000 of each sex was :—

			0—4	5—19	20—39	40 upwards.
Males	...	{ 1931	57	237	385	321
	...	{ 1921	76	275	312	337
Females	...	{ 1931	53	206	333	408
	...	{ 1921	64	237	326	373

A comparison with the age composition of the population in 1921 shows how the proportion under 20 is diminishing, and the population is becoming a middle-aged and elderly one.

Marital Condition.—The marital condition per 1,000 of each sex was :—

			Single.		Married.		Divorced or widowed.
Male	...	...	567	...	399	...	34
Female	...	...	519	...	389	...	92

The number of married women aged less than 45, per 1,000 females of all ages, was 204. At the 1921 census the proportion was 198. The number of females per 1,000 males in 1931 was 1,037 and in 1921, 1,182.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages shows an increase of forty-five over the preceding year, the marriage-rate being slightly over that of the country as a whole.

	Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of the population.				
		Cambridge.		England & Wales.		
1907	313	...	...	15.6	...	15.9
1908	281	...	...	14.1	...	15.1
1909	323	...	...	16.0	...	14.7
1910	307	...	...	15.1	...	14.7
1911	309	...	...	15.4	...	15.2
1912	335	...	...	16.6	...	15.6
1913	302	...	...	14.9	...	15.7
1914	384	...	...	13.4	...	15.9
1915	527	...	...	18.4	...	19.4
1916	360	...	...	12.6	...	14.9
1917	361	...	...	12.3	...	13.8
1918	414	...	...	14.2	...	15.3
1919	497	...	...	16.4	...	19.7
1920	563	...	...	18.7	...	20.2
1921	430	...	...	14.5	...	16.9
1922	490	...	...	16.6	...	15.7
1923	427	...	...	14.4	...	15.2
1924	469	...	...	15.8	...	15.3
1925	464	...	...	15.6	...	15.2
1926	456	...	...	15.5	...	14.3
1927	460	...	...	15.7	...	15.7
1928	458	...	...	15.0	...	15.4
1929	432	...	...	14.2	...	15.8
1930	449	...	...	14.8	...	15.8
1931	476	...	...	14.2	...	15.6
1932	505	...	...	15.1	...	15.2
1933	550	...	...	15.9	...	15.7

BIRTHS.

The number of births is the lowest for many years, and the birth-rate is even less than the record low rate of 1932. The birth-rate for the whole country in 1933 was 14.4.

The total number "registered" was 819, but after making allowance for the outward transfers 144, not belonging to the Borough, and 15 Cambridge children born elsewhere, the net number of births belonging to Cambridge is 690.

The following figures show for 1933 and for each year since 1916, the number of births, the birth-rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females.

	Total Births.		Males.		Females.		No. of Males born Birth-rate. per 100 Females.	
1917	...	741	...	378	...	363	12.6	104.1
1918	...	821	...	422	...	399	14.1	105.7
1919	...	894	...	463	...	431	14.8	107.4
1920	...	1219	...	616	...	603	20.2	102.1
1921	...	939	...	486	...	453	16.5	107.2
1922	...	904	...	476	...	428	15.3	111.2
1923	...	878	...	461	...	417	14.8	110.5
1924	...	836	...	428	...	408	14.1	106.8
1925	...	836	...	443	...	393	14.1	112.7
1926	...	834	...	455	...	379	14.1	120.0
1927	...	818	...	427	...	391	13.9	109.2
1928	...	780	...	373	...	407	12.8	91.5
1929	...	715	...	354	...	361	11.8	98.1
1930	...	761	...	415	...	346	12.5	119.9
1931	...	775	...	420	...	355	11.6	118.3
1932	...	732	...	373	...	359	10.9	103.9
1933	...	690	...	357	...	333	10.0	107.2

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing and Maternity Homes was 21.4 per cent. of the total, a slight increase over the preceding year.

The following is a summary of those births belonging to Cambridge :

	Births.		Percentage of total births.	
Milton Road Maternity Home	...	65	9.4	
Brunswick Maternity Home	...	21	3.0	
Devonshire Nursing Home	...	13	1.9	
Addenbrooke's Hospital	...	13	1.9	
The County Infirmary, Mill Road	...	13	1.9	
Cambrian Nursing Home	...	14	2.0	
Firle Nursing Home	...	8	1.2	
Other Institutions	...	1	0.1	
		<hr/> 148 <hr/>	<hr/> 21.4 <hr/>	

Table showing Births in Wards.

		St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.	Total.
1st Quarter	...	86	19	66	18	189
2nd ,,	...	80	17	62	16	175
3rd ,,	...	81	20	48	22	171
4th ,,	...	78	15	48	14	155
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	325	71	224	70	690

The following table shows the number of illegitimate births registered since 1917 :—

		Illegitimate Births.		Percentage of total Births.
1918	...	93	...	10.4
1919	...	77	...	8.6
1920	...	63	...	5.1
1921	...	40	...	4.0
1922	...	31	...	3.4
1923	...	33	...	3.7
1924	...	35	...	4.1
1925	...	30	...	3.5
1926	...	38	...	4.5
1927	...	35	...	4.2
1928	...	30	...	3.8
1929	...	47	...	6.6
1930	...	34	...	4.4
1931	...	33	...	4.2
1932	...	36	...	4.9
1933	...	32	...	4.6

Notification of Births.—The number of births registered and notified since 1917, and the source of notification are shown below :—

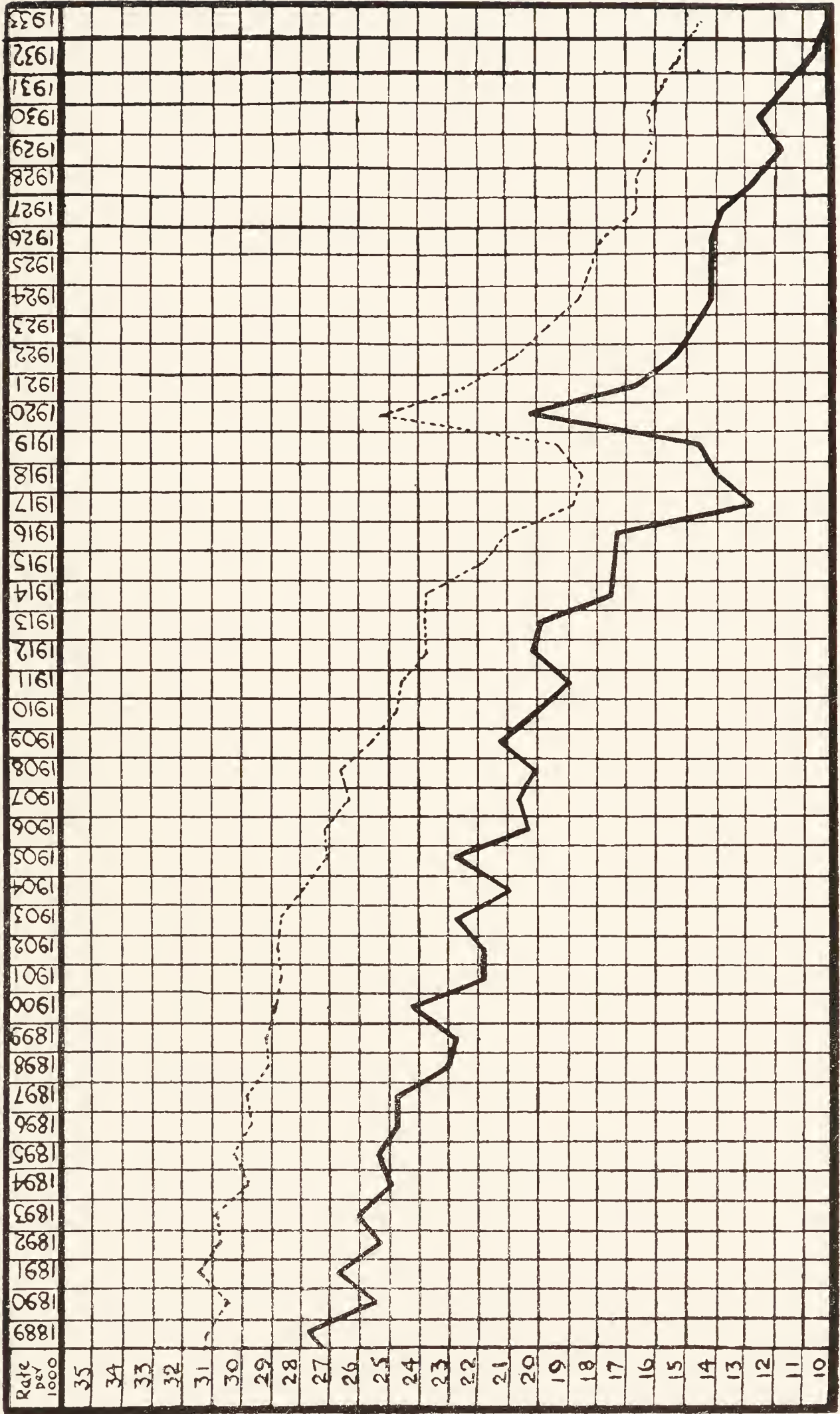
	Registered.	Notified.	Percentage Notified.	Notified by		
				Doctor.	Midwife.	Others.
1918	821	762	92.8	160	456	146
1919	894	876	97.9	179	501	196
1920	1219	1142	93.6	219	699	224
1921	939	939	100.0	165	532	242
1922	980	947	96.6	184	616	147
1923	950	917	96.5	122	620	175
1924	915	895	97.8	119	633	143
1925	908	901	99.2	109	662	130
1926	928	894	96.3	127	631	136
1927	899	859	95.5	102	614	143
1928	861	850	98.7	88	596	166
1929	806	790	98.0	69	592	129
1930	879	845	96.1	70	631	144
1931	893	883	98.8	78	643	162
1932	861	831	96.5	72	652	107
1933	819	761	92.9	58	596	107

Still-Births.—The number notified was 36, being 4.7 per cent. of the total number of births notified. The number belonging to Cambridge was 22. The proportion in 1932 was 6.0 per cent.

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths in each year since 1914 :—

	Total Births.				Total Deaths.		Natural Increase.
1915	...	997	...	...	888	...	109
1916	...	986	...	...	680	...	306
1917	...	741	...	...	634	...	107
1918	...	821	...	...	770	...	51
1919	...	894	...	...	646	...	248
1920	...	1219	...	...	568	...	651
1921	...	939	...	...	638	...	301
1922	...	904	...	...	674	...	230
1923	...	878	...	...	623	...	253
1924	...	836	...	...	700	...	136
1925	...	836	...	...	609	...	227
1926	...	834	...	...	646	...	188
1927	...	818	...	...	748	...	70
1928	...	780	...	...	668	...	112
							Decrease.
1929	...	715	...	...	751	...	36
							Increase.
1930	...	761	...	...	680	...	81
1931	...	775	...	...	749	...	26
1932	...	732	...	...	707	...	25
							Decrease.
1933	...	690	...	...	872	...	182

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1889.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1933 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONG- ING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		*Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents regis- tered in the District.	of Residents not regis- tered in the district.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					*Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	*Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1920	60154	1239	1219	20·2	681	11·3	145	32	50	41	568	9·4
1921	59262	1039	939	16·5	768	13·1	159	29	52	55	638	10·7
1922	58900	980	904	15·3	805	13·6	170	39	62	68	674	11·4
1923	59130	950	878	14·8	726	12·3	152	49	42	48	623	10·5
1924	59120	915	836	14·1	796	13·5	149	53	46	55	700	11·8
1925	59020	908	836	14·1	745	12·6	174	38	38	45	609	10·3
1926	58820	928	834	14·1	799	13·5	192	39	44	52	646	10·9
1927	58680	899	818	13·9	895	15·0	191	44	45	55	748	12·7
1928	60860	861	780	12·8	875	14·3	244	37	43	55	668	10·9
1929	60730	806	715	11·8	941	15·5	244	54	34	48	751	12·3
1930	60730	879	761	12·5	870	14·3	248	58	31	40	680	11·2
1931	67000	893	775	11·6	989	14·8	290	50	34	44	749	11·2
1932	67000	861	732	10·9	962	14·4	300	45	28	38	707	10·5
1933	68880	819	690	10·0	1150	16·6	344	66	37	54	872	12·6

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual Residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1933.

Causes of Death.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
			All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes {	Certified	...	870	36	3	6	13	24	86	213	489	595
	Uncertified	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	67	...	...	1	...	...	7	20	39	17
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	6	16	9	3	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	65	82
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	3
Diabetes	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	37	12
Heart Disease...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	84	62
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	35	20
Bronchitis	...	...	69	1	1	...	...	...	1	8	58	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	36	6	...	3	...	1	5	7	14	30
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	10	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10
Diarrhoea, etc.	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	25
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	16
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Suicide	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	2
Other Deaths from Violence...	...	...	30	...	...	...	4	5	8	7	6	35
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	182	8	...	1	4	5	15	39	110	199
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
			872	37	3	6	13	24	86	213	400	505

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable" deaths *see* footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.

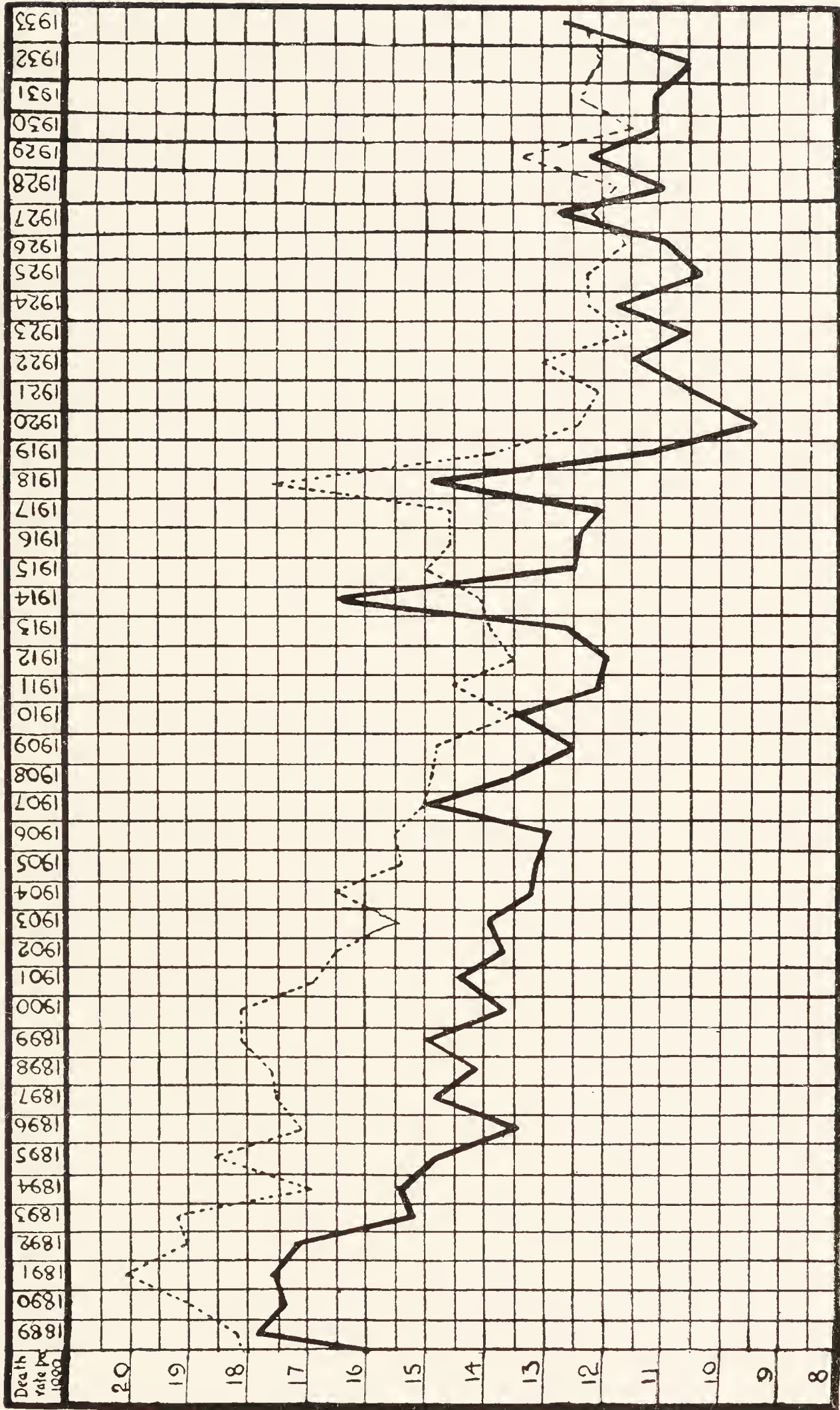
DEATHS.

The number of deaths belonging to Cambridge was 872, an increase of 165 over 1932. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.6, as compared with 12.3 in the whole country.

Influenza accounted for an increase of 53 deaths, bronchitis for 22, and cancer for 19. Road accidents accounted for 24 deaths, exactly four times the number of 1932. Twenty of these were motoring accidents.

				Death Rate.	
				Cambridge.	England and Wales.
				Deaths.	
1st Quarter	...	315		18.3	17.2
2nd ,,	...	191		11.1	10.8
3rd ,,	...	149		8.6	9.5
4th ,,	...	217		12.6	12.0
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				872	12.3
				<hr/>	<hr/>

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1889.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Year.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.		Diseases of the Digestive System.		Diseases of the Nervous System.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Cancer.		Tuberculosis (All Forms)	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1914	100	1.75	50	0.87	75	1.31	95	1.66	67	1.17	73	1.28
1915	108	1.99	59	0.90	69	1.27	166	3.07	83	1.53	69	1.29
1916	82	1.44	35	0.61	73	1.28	120	2.11	78	1.37	70	1.23
1917	95	1.63	50	0.85	69	1.18	95	1.63	82	1.40	69	1.18
1918	98	1.68	40	0.68	83	1.42	104	1.78	71	1.21	76	1.34
1919	92	1.59	34	0.58	50	0.88	104	1.79	79	1.36	52	0.90
1920	98	1.63	32	0.53	51	0.85	69	1.14	78	1.29	51	0.85
1921	99	1.67	36	0.60	74	1.24	87	1.46	87	1.46	55	0.92
1922	107	1.81	26	0.44	67	1.12	106	1.79	86	1.46	50	0.84
1923	97	1.63	38	0.64	69	1.16	84	1.41	94	1.58	54	0.91
1924	100	1.69	44	0.72	64	1.08	98	1.65	84	1.42	62	1.04
1925	80	1.35	29	0.49	82	1.38	72	1.22	85	1.43	52	0.87
1926	111	1.88	27	0.46	83	1.41	77	1.30	86	1.46	58	0.98
1927	112	1.90	41	0.69	67	1.14	118	2.00	80	1.36	56	0.96
1928	115	1.89	31	0.50	82	1.34	88	1.44	106	1.74	49	0.80
1929	155	2.55	37	0.61	56	0.92	120	1.98	105	1.73	53	0.87
1930	159	2.62	34	0.56	61	1.04	81	1.33	83	1.37	37	0.61
1931	174	2.59	32	0.48	66	0.98	94	1.40	128	1.91	40	0.59
1932	200	2.98	38	0.57	64	0.95	76	1.13	97	1.45	37	0.55
1933	188	2.71	46	0.66	63	0.92	123	1.78	116	1.68	39	0.58

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 323 deaths of Cambridge residents occurred in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 37 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	145	16.6
Isolation Hospital	3	0.3
The County Infirmary, Mill Road... ..	87	10.0
Chesterton Institution	10	1.1
Devonshire Nursing Home... ..	7	0.8
Evelyn Nursing Home	9	1.0
Grove Nursing Home	9	1.0
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony	12	1.4
Fulbourn Mental Hospital... ..	28	3.2
Other Institutions	13	1.5
Total	323	37.0

The following was the proportion of institutional deaths per 100 deaths in previous years : 1920, 22 ; 1921, 26 ; 1922, 21 ; 1923, 24 ; 1924, 28 ; 1925, 24 ; 1926, 27 ; 1927, 25 ; 1928, 29 ; 1929, 30 ; 1930, 35 ; 1931, 32.4 ; 1932, 35.3.

1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933.

Accidental Deaths

Road accidents ...	7	11	10	11	15	9	6	24
Burns and scalds	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	—
Drowning ...	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	2
Coal gas poisoning	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	2
Railway accidents	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Others ...	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	6
Total ...	13	15	17	23	23	16	12	34

Suicides

Coal gas poisoning	2	3	4	5	2	4	4	3
Drowning ...	1	3	1	1	4	1	3	3
Cutting instruments	—	2	3	2	3	3	1	1
Liquid poisons ...	1	1	2	2	2	—	3	2
Others ...	1	3	1	2	2	—	2	5
Total ...	5	12	11	12	13	8	13	14

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants in the first year of life show an increase of nine, and the infant death-rate, although ten per thousand births below that of England and Wales, is higher than it has been since 1928. Deaths from congenital malformations account for nearly one-half of the increase, while infectious and respiratory diseases account for the remainder.

	No. of Infant Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1914	78	78	10.7	105
1915	88	88	9.9	110
1916	72	72	10.5	91
1917	53	71	8.3	97
1918	54	65	7.0	97
1919	44	49	6.8	89
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1921	52	55	8.1	83
1922	62	68	9.2	77
1923	42	48	6.7	69
1924	46	55	6.5	75
1925	38	45	6.2	75
1926	44	52	6.7	70
1927	45	55	6.0	69
1928	43	55	6.4	65
1929	34	48	4.8	74
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1931	34	44	4.5	66
1932	28	38	3.9	65
1933	37	54	4.2	64

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1933.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year.

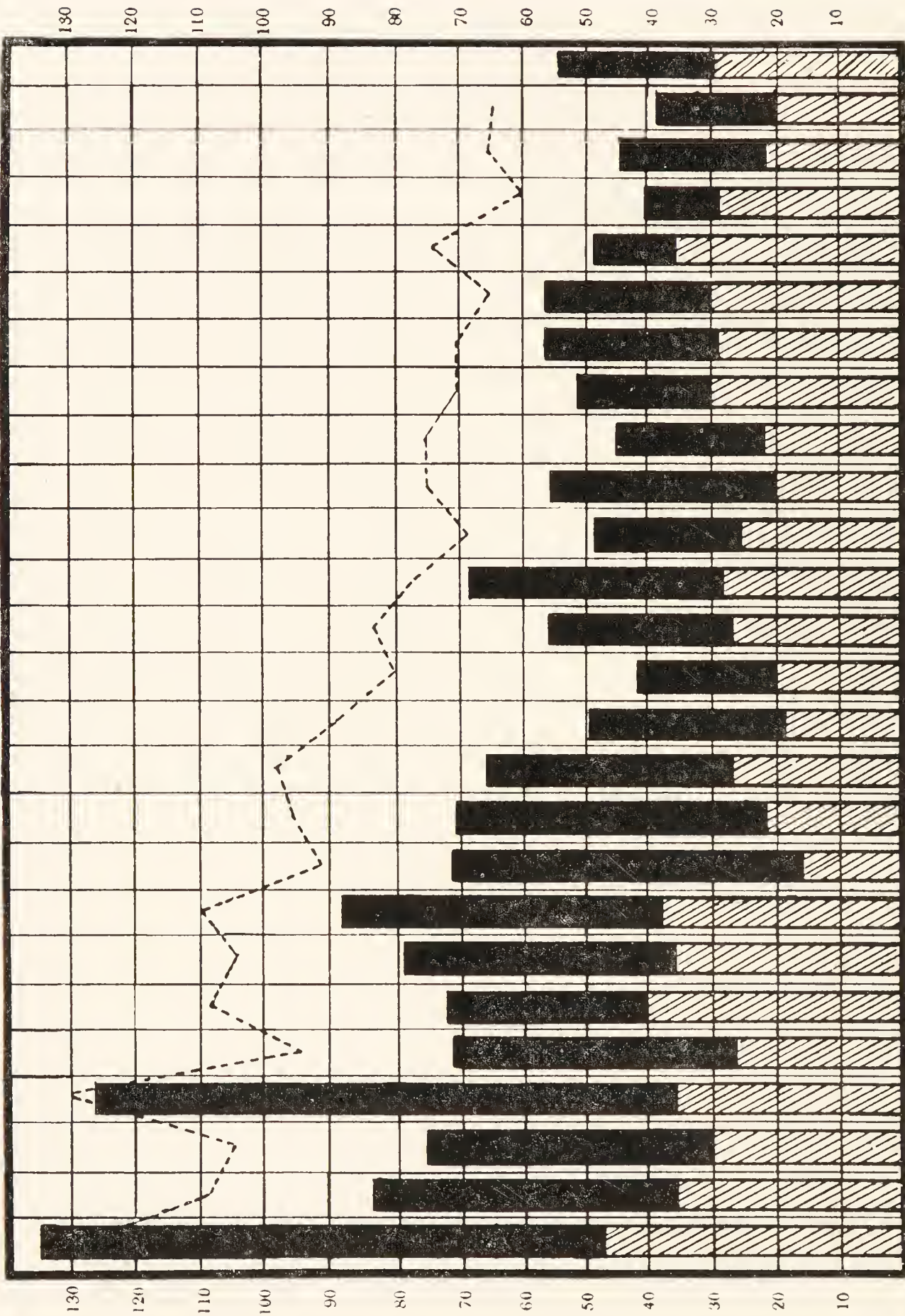
See Note (a).

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified	...	15	2	2	1	20	5	5	3	3	36
		Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Gastritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	8
{	Premature Birth	...	...	6	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	9
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{	Other causes	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
	TOTALS	...	...	16	2	2	1	21	5	5	3	3	37
Nett Births in the year { legitimate .. 658 													

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal to the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tabes Mesenterica
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility
- (d) For references to meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

CHART SHEWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN CAMBRIDGE.

1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933



The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births for the Borough is represented by the columns, the lower shaded portion of which shows the death rate amongst newly born babies (i.e. under 1 month old). The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the dotted line.

Table showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate of Cambridge since 1900.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years.		
						Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1900	923	24.1	608	15.7	132	22.1	14.2	126.4
1901	794	20.6	527	13.6	127			
1902	842	21.8	557	14.2	135			
1903	884	22.8	541	13.8	108			
1904	819	21.0	550	13.9	130			
1905	891	22.8	531	13.4	78	21.0	13.6	102.2
1906	791	20.1	530	13.3	127			
1907	816	20.7	517	12.9	88			
1908	791	20.0	603	15.0	135			
1909	854	21.5	548	13.5	83			
1910	799	20.0	513	12.5	76	19.2	12.5	84.6
1911	764	19.0	551	13.6	125			
*1912	1140	20.1	740	12.1	71			
1913	1109	19.4	670	11.9	73			
1914	996	17.4	728	12.7	78			
1915	997	17.4	888	16.4	88	15.3	13.5	69.0
1916	991	17.4	683	13.0	72			
1917	741	12.6	634	12.1	71			
1918	821	14.1	770	14.8	65			
1919	894	14.8	646	11.1	49			
1920	1219	20.2	568	9.4	41	16.2	10.7	53.4
1921	939	16.5	638	10.7	55			
1922	904	15.3	674	11.4	68			
1923	878	14.8	623	10.5	48			
1924	836	14.1	700	11.8	55			
1925	836	14.1	609	10.3	45	13.3	11.4	51.0
1926	834	14.1	646	10.9	52			
1927	818	13.9	78	12.7	55			
1928	780	12.8	668	10.9	55			
1929	715	11.8	751	12.3	48			
1930	761	12.5	680	11.2	40			
1931	775	11.6	749	11.2	44			
1932	732	10.9	707	10.5	38			
1933	690	10.0	872	12.6	54			

*The Borough was extended in 1912.

Deaths of Children 1 to 5 years of Age.—The total number of deaths at this age period was 9 or 1.0 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	1920	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33
Infectious Diseases														
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping cough	2	1	5	5	1	6	1	2	3	2	6	1	—	1
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary ...	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other forms ...	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	—	2
Bronchitis and														
Pneumonia ...	1	5	9	6	8	7	2	10	4	3	5	2	3	4
Diarrhoea and														
Enteritis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Causes	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	7	4	3	2
	12	13	21	17	21	18	9	23	18	10	21	11	6	9

Cancer.—Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, carcinoma, malignant disease, epithelioma and sarcoma.

The total number of deaths in 1933 was 116, or 1 out of every 8 deaths during the year. This is 19 more than the preceding year. With the exception of three between 25 and 45 years of age, all the deaths occurred among persons aged 45 and over.

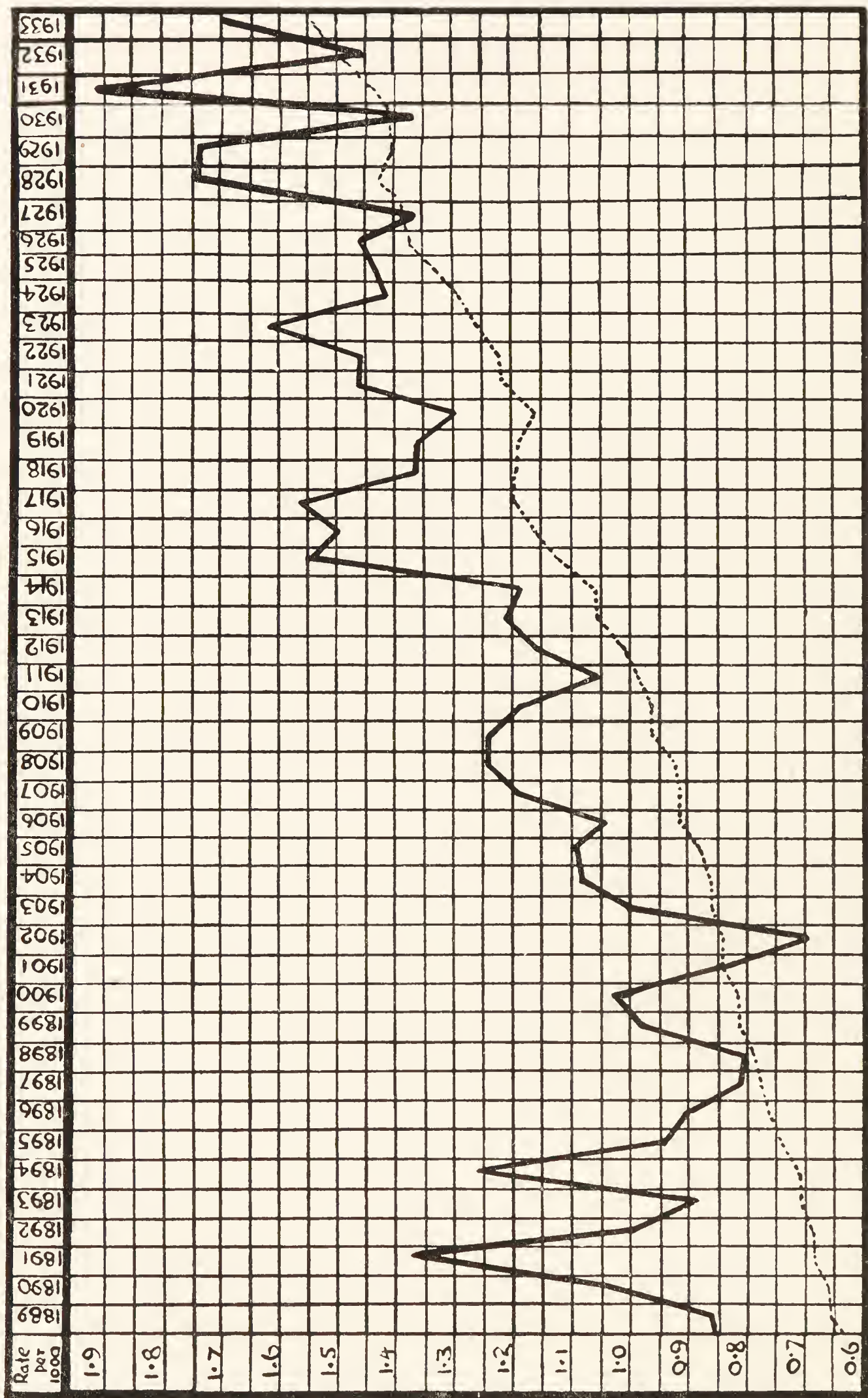
The mortality from this cause, for each year 1914 onward, is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.		
1914	...	24	43	1.17
1915	...	33	50	1.53
1916	...	37	41	1.49
1917	...	41	41	1.56
1918	...	28	43	1.36
1919	...	27	52	1.36
1920	...	35	43	1.29
1921	...	35	52	1.46
1922	...	43	43	1.46
1923	...	44	50	1.60
1924	...	35	49	1.42
1925	...	42	43	1.43
1926	...	33	53	1.46
1927	...	32	48	1.36
1928	...	45	61	1.74
1929	...	45	60	1.73
1930	...	29	54	1.37
1931	...	48	80	1.91
1932	...	43	54	1.45
1933	...	58	58	1.68

In the following table the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for each year since 1915 :—

Year.	Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver, etc.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Female genital organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1916	5	—	14	5	12	11	—	11	1	9	1	1	4	4	37	41
1917	5	—	15	11	12	9	—	5	—	7	1	2	8	7	41	41
1918	4	1	10	11	9	8	—	7	1	11	1	1	4	4	28	43
1919	1	—	17	13	3	12	—	9	—	9	—	2	6	7	27	52
1920	4	1	17	15	8	8	—	7	—	11	—	—	6	1	35	43
1921	6	—	12	15	7	12	—	10	—	11	—	—	10	4	35	52
1922	6	—	11	14	17	13	—	9	—	5	1	—	8	2	43	43
1923	6	—	12	9	16	12	—	10	—	14	1	—	9	5	44	50
1924	5	1	14	6	9	13	—	9	—	12	—	—	7	8	35	49
1925	5	—	19	8	6	13	—	7	—	10	—	—	12	5	42	43
1926	5	—	11	13	10	8	—	18	—	6	—	—	7	8	33	53
1927	4	—	7	8	12	11	—	12	—	11	—	1	9	5	32	48
1928	2	—	12	14	16	16	—	6	—	18	1	—	14	7	45	61
1929	3	—	12	14	18	17	—	5	—	12	2	2	10	10	45	60
1930	3	2	9	13	6	16	—	13	—	7	—	—	11	3	29	54
1931	6	1	18	15	11	22	—	14	—	17	—	2	13	9	48	80
1932	2	1	14	16	14	13	—	5	—	12	—	—	13	7	43	54
1933	6	—	17	13	17	14	—	11	—	11	—	—	18	9	58	58

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1889.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The deaths recorded from the principal members of this group are as follows :—

	1919	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	32	'33
Bronchitis	64	41	36	59	49	52	40	45	84	43	70	35	50	35	69
Pneumonia	17	15	22	17	15	11	9	9	12	17	11	16	11	9	15
Broncho- Pneumonia	17	7	20	25	11	22	15	17	11	13	25	18	19	20	21
Others ...	6	6	9	5	9	13	8	6	11	15	14	12	14	12	18
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	104	69	87	106	84	98	72	77	118	88	120	81	94	76	123
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Maternal Mortality in Cambridge.—There were three deaths from puerperal sepsis during the year, and 4 from accidents during or immediately after confinement. Figures are available for the past 50 years. For convenience of comparison these have been divided into four periods of 12 years each, and the deaths divided into those resulting from puerperal infection, and those arising from other puerperal conditions. The figures are as follows :—

Period.	Total deaths from	
	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal conditions.
1876-1887	18	No record until 1883.
1888-1899	17	19
1900-1911	10	20
1912-1923	12	25
(Old Borough)	(9)	(11)
1924	2	2
1925	1	0
1926	0	0
1927	0	0
1928	2	0
1929	2	1
1930	0	4
1931	1	2
1932	0	2
1933	3	4

VACCINATION.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by the Clerk to the County Council.

								1933
Number of Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
„ „ Successful Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
„ „ Certificates of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
„ who died Unvaccinated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ removed to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ not found and in abeyance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Percentage successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I am indebted to the Clerk to the County Council for the following figures relating to Public Assistance in Cambridge.

						County Infirmary.	Union Lane Institution.	
1.	<i>Patients relieved in Institutions :</i>							
	(a)	Able-bodied	...	...	...	0	25	
	(b)	Not able-bodied	...	...	...	306	224	
	(c)	Insane	...	...	...	15	8	
	(d)	Children...	...	...	...	58	0	
2.	<i>Vagrants</i>					...	17,938	
3.	<i>No. of out-door poor relieved</i>					...	...	1,505
4.	<i>No. of out-door vagrants relieved</i>					...	...	110
5.	<i>No. of children relieved at the Children's Home, Ross Street</i>					...	...	22

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Ophthalmia
Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Neonatorum
Membranous Croup	Relapsing Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever)	Continued Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis
Puerperal Fever	Plague	Acute Encephalitis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Pulmonary	Lethargica
Cholera	Tuberculosis	Acute Polio-
Erysipelas	Other Forms of	Encephalitis
Malaria	Tuberculosis	Acute <i>Primary</i>
Dysentery	Trench Fever	Pneumonia
		Acute <i>Influenzal</i>
		Pneumonia

Diseases which are *not* notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Influenza.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—Three years (1928—30) with a total of 458 cases of *Diphtheria* have been followed by three years (1931—33) with a total of only 74 cases. The number notified in 1933 and the number of deaths were just half of those in 1932, and were the lowest for over thirty years.

The immunisation clinic which commenced work in 1930 has continued its work during the year, the number treated being 154, 14 fewer than the preceding year.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Cambridge is shown in the table below :—

			Cases		Deaths	Fatality per cent	
1907	...	...	33	...	3	...	9.1
1908	...	...	78	...	6	...	7.7
1909	...	...	59	...	7	...	11.8
1910	...	...	59	...	14	...	23.7
1911	...	...	112	...	19	...	16.9
1912	...	...	193	...	47	...	24.3
1913	...	...	101	...	22	...	21.7
1914	...	...	133	...	22	...	16.5
1915	...	...	68	...	16	...	23.0
1916	...	...	103	...	14	...	13.6
1917	...	...	30	...	4	...	13.3
1918	...	...	49	...	10	...	20.4
1919	...	...	121	...	8	...	6.6
1920	...	...	107	...	3	...	2.8
1921	...	...	29	...	3	...	10.3
1922	...	...	89	...	2	...	2.2
1923	...	...	74	...	11	...	14.8
1924	...	...	51	...	6	...	11.7
1925	...	...	32	...	1	...	3.1
1926	...	...	93	...	2	...	2.1
1927	...	...	82	...	8	...	9.7
1928	...	...	143	...	16	...	11.2
1929	...	...	240	...	10	...	4.1
1930	...	...	105	...	7	...	6.7
1931	...	...	47	...	2	...	4.7
1932	...	...	18	...	2	...	11.1
1933	...	...	9	...	1	...	11.1

Scarlet Fever.—The notifications numbered 195. The disease was on the whole of a very mild type, the death-rate being only 1.0 per cent. The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1911 are shown below :—

			Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality per cent.
1912	...	...	379	...	7	...	1.8
1913	...	...	312	...	4	...	1.2
1914	...	...	176	...	0	...	0.0
1915	...	...	87	...	2	...	2.3
1916	...	...	85	...	0	...	0.0
1917	...	...	45	...	0	...	0.0
1918	...	...	18	...	0	...	0.0
1919	...	...	69	...	2	...	2.9
1920	...	...	57	...	0	...	0.0
1921	...	...	74	...	1	...	1.3
1922	...	...	100	...	1	...	1.0
1923	...	...	62	...	1	...	1.6
1924	...	...	96	...	0	...	0.0
1925	...	...	78	...	1	...	1.3
1926	...	...	106	...	0	...	0.0
1927	...	...	153	...	2	...	1.3
1928	...	...	184	...	1	...	0.5
1929	...	...	98	...	0	...	0.0
1930	...	...	178	...	1	...	0.6
1931	...	...	116	...	1	...	0.9
1932	...	...	145	...	2	...	1.4
1933	...	...	195	...	2	...	1.0

One hundred and forty-eight cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—This disease was very prevalent during 1933, the number of deaths recorded (67) being the highest since the great pandemic of 1918, when 127 deaths took place. There is no doubt also that many of the deaths attributed to pneumonia, bronchitis, and other chest troubles were really the sequelæ of influenza. Eight notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received.

The number of notifications recorded each year since the great outbreak of 1918 is as follows :—

Year.	Notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia.		Deaths from Influenza.	
1918	...	0	...	127
1919	...	5	...	33
1920	...	2	...	6
1921	...	0	...	8
1922	...	19	...	40
1923	...	3	...	10
1924	...	5	...	27
1925	...	3	...	22
1926	...	3	...	5
1927	...	9	...	56
1928	...	2	...	10
1929	...	21	...	38
1930	...	3	...	4
1931	...	1	...	10
1932	...	1	...	14
1933	...	8	...	67

Measles and Whooping Cough.—These diseases are not notifiable by medical practitioners, the only source of information of their prevalence being the notifications received from the head teachers of the elementary schools.

The number of cases of Measles notified in this way during 1933 was 209.

The record for several years back is as follows :—

1917, 160; 1918, 225; 1919, 463; 1920, 538; 1921, 53; 1922, 258; 1923, 322; 1924, 473; 1925, 677; 1926, 303; 1927, 113; 1928, 726; 1929, 316; 1930, 453; 1931, 110; 1932, 634.

The following figures show the mortality from this disease since 1905 :—

Deaths. Death-rate.				Deaths. Death-rate			
1906	1	...	0.02	1920	2	...	0.03
1907	0	...	0.00	1921	0	...	0.00
1908	33	...	0.83	1922	4	...	0.06
1909	1	...	0.02	1923	0	...	0.00
1910	0	...	0.00	1924	0	...	0.00
1911	31	...	0.77	1925	7	...	0.11
1912	3	...	0.05	1926	1	...	0.01
1913	1	...	0.01	1927	0	...	0.00
1914	2	...	0.03	1928	0	...	0.00
1915	59	...	1.09	1929	1	...	0.01
1916	1	...	0.01	1930	0	...	0.00
1917	1	...	0.01	1931	1	...	0.01
1918	2	...	0.03	1932	1	...	0.01
1919	3	...	0.05	1933	0	...	0.00

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases notified from the Elementary Schools was :—In 1917, 20; 1918, 614; 1919, 38; 1920, 75; 1921, 142; 1922, 297; 1923, 42; 1924, 15; 1925, 283; 1926, 101; 1927, 246; 1928, 46; 1929, 126; 1930, 242; 1931, 82; 1932, 215; and 1933, 202.

The mortality record since 1905 is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate.		Deaths.		Death-rate.
1906	16	...	0.40	1920	0	...	0.00
1907	0	...	0.00	1921	0	...	0.00
1908	32	...	0.80	1922	7	...	0.11
1909	0	...	0.00	1923	0	...	0.00
1910	8	...	0.20	1924	0	...	0.00
1911	0	...	0.00	1925	6	...	0.10
1912	19	...	0.23	1926	2	...	0.03
1913	12	...	0.21	1927	5	...	0.08
1914	2	...	0.03	1928	1	...	0.01
1915	2	...	0.03	1929	0	...	0.00
1916	15	...	0.26	1930	4	...	0.07
1917	0	...	0.00	1931	0	...	0.00
1918	1	...	0.01	1932	0	...	0.00
1919	1	...	0.01	1933	2	...	0.03

There were no deaths from Measles and two from Whooping Cough.

For information regarding other notifications received see Table II. on page 28.

Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever.—Eight notifications of paratyphoid fever were received. In four of the cases, although there was ground for suspicion, the diagnosis was not confirmed by their subsequent course.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Sixteen cases were notified during the year, four as puerperal fever, and twelve as puerperal pyrexia.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Three cases were notified during the year. In none was there any permanent injury to the eyesight.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was sixty, a slight increase over 1932. The pulmonary cases numbered forty-four and the non-pulmonary sixteen.

The number of notifications received each year from 1926 is as follows :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Pulmonary ...	147	184	134	82	53	46	38	44
Non-pulmonary...	32	40	25	18	19	17	15	16
	<u>179</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases for 1933 are shown below :

Age. Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
5—10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
15—20	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...
20—25	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	1
25—35	5	6	4	2	5	3	...	...
35—45	11	2	...	1	4	4	...	...
45—55	4	3	...	...	6	2	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 upw.	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
	26	18	9	7	20	15	3	1
	44		16		35		4	
	60				39			

Tuberculosis Survivals.—The following table shows the number and sex of the notified cases of tuberculosis of the lungs and of other parts, known to be alive in Cambridge at December 31st, 1933 :—

			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total
Males	...	...	352	152	504
Females	...	...	317	113	430
Total...			<u>669</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>934</u>

The following tabular statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis in Cambridge and in England and Wales for a number of years :—

Year.			Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Deaths.		Cambridge.		England & Wales.	
1913	...	61	...	1.07	...	1.34
1914	...	73	...	1.27	...	1.35
1915	...	69	...	1.27	...	1.55
1916	...	70	...	1.34	...	1.62
1917	...	69	...	1.31	...	1.80
1918	...	85	...	1.65	...	1.92
1919	...	52	...	0.89	...	1.26
1920	...	51	...	0.84	...	1.13
1921	...	55	...	0.92	...	1.12
1922	...	50	...	0.84	...	1.12
1923	...	54	...	0.91	...	1.06
1924	...	62	...	1.04	...	1.05
1925	...	52	...	0.88	...	1.03
1926	...	58	...	0.98	...	0.96
1927	...	56	...	0.95	...	0.95
1928	...	49	...	0.80	...	0.90
1929	...	53	...	0.87	...	0.93
1930	...	37	...	0.61	...	0.87
1931	...	40	...	0.59	...	0.86
1932	...	37	...	0.55	...	0.81
1933	...	35	...	0.50	...	

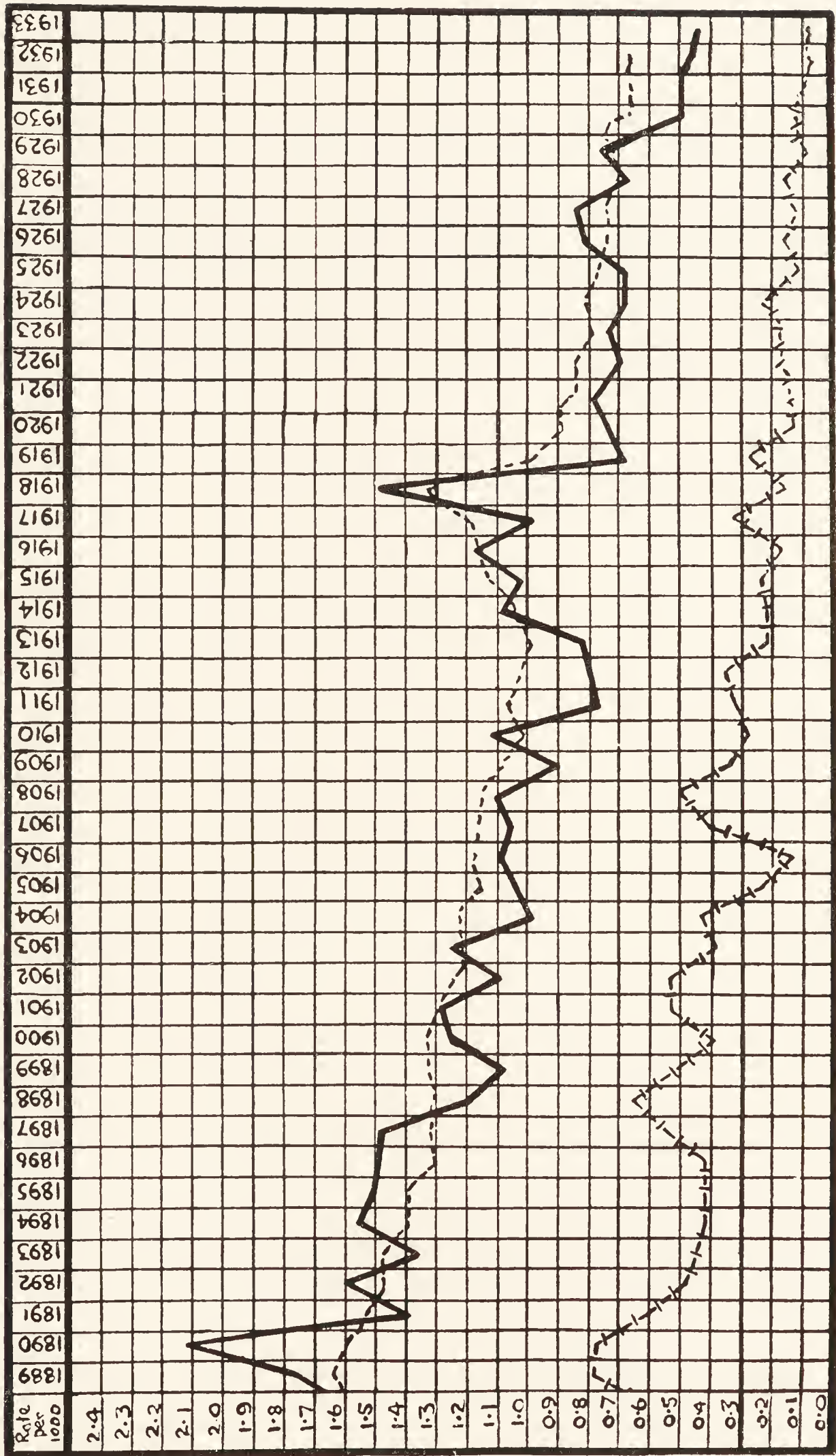
PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)

REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations prohibit anyone who is aware that he is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No such case has arisen during the year under review.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER

TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1889.



Cambridge
England and Wales
Cambridge

Pulmonary Tuberculosis
" Other Tubercular Diseases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, with 62 beds, and the Coldham Lane Hospital for Smallpox, with 8 permanent beds and means for rapid extension, amply provide for the Borough, and to a large extent for the Rural Districts of Cambridgeshire. There is also sufficient land adjoining the Mill Road hospital for any extension likely to be wanted for many years to come.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1933 from the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1932.	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1933.
Smallpox... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	20	15	1	4
„ “ Carriers ”	—	4	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	187	172	2	28
Measles	—	15	15	—	—
Mumps	—	5	5	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	8	8	—	—
German Measles... ..	—	4	4	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	7	7	—	—
Typhoid	—	3	3	—	—
Influenza	—	5	5	—	—
Totals	15	258	238	3	32

The total number of cases admitted was 13 more than in 1932; the number admitted from the Borough being 205 as compared with 199 in 1932, and from other areas 53 as compared with 46 in 1932.

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance of patients and staff for past years, the year taken being the year ending March 31st.

Financial Year ended Mar. 31st	Total treated	Average daily number.	Average residence in days.	Daily cost per head for Food.		Daily cost per head for Food and Drugs.		Cost per patient per day		* Average cost per patient.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900-1	127	16.5	47.4	I	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	I $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	10
1901-2	98	10.7	39.8	I	2	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	I	10
1902-3	245	28.1	41.9		10 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	8	8	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1903-4	269	31.1	42.4		11	I	0	4	2	8	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1904-5	127	11.0	31.7		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905-6	148	15.0	37.0	I	I $\frac{1}{4}$	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906-7	179	19.1	38.9		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	I	6	I	11	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907-8	152	12.3	29.7		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	I $\frac{3}{4}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908-9	185	15.1	29.8	I	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	10	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1909-10	223	21.9	35.8		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	I	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	I	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1910-11	240	23.3	35.4		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	I $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911-12	513	46.0	32.8		9 $\frac{1}{4}$		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	5	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1912-13	569	53.7	34.4		8 $\frac{3}{4}$		11	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1913-14	407	42.8	38.4		8 $\frac{3}{4}$		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	6	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1914-15	441	32.5	26.9		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1915-16	436	33.6	28.2		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1916-17	411	32.0	28.4	I	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	7	6	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1917-18	381	23.7	22.7	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1918-19	396	26.8	24.7	I	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1919-20	384	38.3	36.5	I	2	I	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1920-21	238	21.4	32.9	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	7	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	5	6
1921-22	277	23.7	31.2	I	2	I	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1922-23	283	35.3	27.4	I	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	I	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1923-24	180	14.4	29.0	I	I $\frac{3}{4}$	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9	18	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1924-25	229	20.1	32.0	I	I $\frac{1}{4}$	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1925-26	297	17.9	22.0	I	I $\frac{1}{2}$	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	13	9	8
1926-27	307	23.2	27.7	I	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	2	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1927-28	378	31.7	30.6		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	2	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1928-29	491	38.3	28.5		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929-30	538	41.8	27.2		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1930-31	390	33.4	33.1		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	14	9	11
1931-32	324	27.3	30.8	I	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1932-33	277	20.2	26.6		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	2	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	8	I

*Note.—In working out the average cost per patient, loan charges are not included.

The hospital expenditure for a number of years back is given in the following table :—

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Food.	Drugs and Disinfec- tants.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1900-1	303	531	33	402	1269
1901-2	348	547	41	543	1479
1902-3	528	732	45	885	2060
1903-4	518	828	55	983	2384
1904-5	478	511	34	705	1728
1905-6	499	664	31	761	1955
1906-7	616	633	50	827	2126
1907-8	532	537	40	742	1851
1908-9	626	639	64	606	1935
1909-10	610	659	74	698	2041
1910-11	650	681	93	648	2072
1911-12	835	917	146	837	2735
1912-13	898	992	186	912	2988
1913-14	768	898	163	840	2669
1914-15	755	881	116	761	2513
1915-16	733	1005	99	858	2695
1916-17	610	1154	71	840	2675
1917-18	582	1251	58	708	2599
1918-19	723	1222	71	942	2958
1919-20	917	1277	129	1145	3438
1920-21	1035	1127	51	1427	3640
1921-22	1092	977	81	1263	3413
1922-23	1454	1028	60	1324	3866
1923-24	1206	726	94	1306	3332
1924-25	1407	809	65	1168	3449
1925-26	1527	772	64	1642	4005
1926-27	1725	801	133	1363	4022
1927-28	1746	932	171	1469	4318
1928-29	1817	1057	204	1747	4825
1929-30	1871	1076	433	1652	5032
1930-31	1884	1010	212	2548	5654
1931-32	1873	916	191	1416	4396
1932-33	1757	699	158	1376	3990

The total income received from the treatment of patients at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, was £884 3s. 6d. Of this sum £331 1s. 0d. was received from private patients, and £553 2s. 6d. from other local authorities.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—

(a) GENERAL : The Local Authority does not undertake the nursing of non-infectious diseases. The home nursing of such cases where required is amply provided for by the District Nursing Association, and by several private nursing homes.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES : The arrangements made by the Local Authority with the District Nursing Association provides for the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenza, Pneumonia and Puerperal Fever. The charge for cases of Puerperal Fever is 1s. 4d. per visit, and for the other diseases 8d. per visit, for two visits to the same case in one day 11d., or where there is more than one case in the house 4d. for each case after the first. Should the amount payable exceed the cost of a whole-time nurse the scale ceases, and the cost to the Association of employing extra help will be re-imbursed by the Local Authority.

Midwives.

The supervision of Midwives in the Borough was transferred from the County Council to the Corporation by virtue of the provisions of the Cambridge (Supervision of Midwives) Order, 1930. The Superintendent of Midwives is Mrs. E. M. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B.

Fifteen Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1933 (including one for holiday duty only).

The proportion of confinements in Cambridge attended by Midwives is probably fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified :—

Year.		Total births.		Notified by Midwives.		Proportion per cent.
1920	...	1219	...	699	...	57
1921	...	939	...	532	...	56
1922	...	980	...	616	...	63
1923	...	950	...	620	...	65
1924	...	895	...	633	...	70
1925	...	901	...	662	...	73
1926	...	894	...	631	...	70
1927	...	859	...	614	...	71
1928	...	850	...	596	...	70
1929	...	790	...	592	...	75
1930	...	845	...	631	...	74
1931	...	883	...	643	...	73
1932	...	831	...	652	...	78
1933	...	761	...	596	...	78

The notifications which are required from Midwives by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board are shown below. Medical help was required on behalf of the mother in 15 per cent. of confinements, and shows in recent years a tendency to rise. This may result either from an increase in the difficulty of labour, or from an increase in the care taken by midwives. It is believed that the latter is the real cause.

The number of notifications received from Midwives is shown in the following table :—

	1931	1932	1933
Sending for medical help on behalf of mother ...	81	104	108
Sending for medical help on behalf of infant ...	10	13	16
Still births	1	2	1
Death of Infant	0	3	2
Death of mother	0	1	0
Change to artificial feeding	0	1	1
Inflammation of eyes of infant	2	1	4
Liability to be a source of infection	1	3	3
Laying out of dead body... ..	0	0	1

Infant and Maternal Welfare. There are now four Infant Welfare Centres in the town.

1. The Abbey Centre, held at the Municipal Health Centre, Parsonage Street, every Tuesday afternoon. (Mr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb, M.A., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., etc.).

2. The New Town Centre, also held at the Municipal Health Centre, Parsonage Street, every Thursday afternoon. (Mrs. E. M. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B.).

3. The Romsey Town Centre, held at Wesleyan Hall, Hemingford Road, every Wednesday afternoon. (Mrs. Robson, M.B., D.P.H.).

4. The Old Chesterton Centre, Church Hall, Chapel Street, held every Friday afternoon. (Mrs. M. Bushell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.).

Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Superintendent, who is a voluntary worker, assisted by one or more other voluntary workers, and one of the three Health Visitors.

The Doctors attend once a fortnight at each Centre.

Dried milk, virol, cod liver oil and malt are sold at the centres generally at cost price, and at half or quarter price or given free of charge according to circumstances. Provision is also made for the supply of fresh milk in special cases where it is prescribed by the Doctor at the Centre. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has a definite scale of assessment for cases unable to pay the full price charged, and the investigation of all such cases is undertaken for the Committee by the Central Aid Society. Each case is reported upon monthly by the Secretary to the Society and is considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meetings. The total number of cases enquired into during 1933 was one hundred and thirty-nine; the number in 1932 was one hundred and eighteen.

The scale of income which came into use on January 1st, 1924, is similar to that adopted by the Education Committee, and is as follows :—

Where the net weekly income after deducting payments for rent, clubs, insurance, and 10/- for upkeep, does not exceed :—

3/- a head (Scale A) :	milk, virol, and cod liver oil are free.	
4/- „ „ (Scale B) :	„ „ „ „ „ „	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost.
5/- „ „ (Scale C) :	„ „ „ „ „ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
6/- „ „ (Scale D) :	„ „ „ „ „ „	$\frac{3}{4}$ „

The attendances at the Centres during 1933 were as follows :—

		Under 1 year.		1-5 years.	
		Children.	Attendances.	Children.	Attendances
Abbey ...	...	96	1353	69	603
New Town ...	...	153	1381	115	364
Romsey Town ...	...	109	1309	131	506
Old Chesterton ...	...	120	1128	92	376
Totals ...	...	478	5171	407	1849

The total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year was 517. (Children under one year of age 317, one to five years 140.)

Centres for Children 1—5 years old.—The number of children 1—5 years old in attendance at infant centres having increased to the extent of interfering with the work of the Infant Welfare Centres, a special “Toddlers” day is now held once a quarter in connection with each centre.

The following table relates to the children 1 to 5 years old who have been attending the Toddlers’ Centres during the year 1933. It shows the number of those children who were found to have defects which required treatment.

The following table shows the number inspected during 1933 :—

Age group.		Number of Children		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
		Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
1 to 2 years ...	...	136	27	19.8
2 to 3 „ ...	...	106	25	23.6
3 to 4 „ ...	...	117	25	21.4
4 to 5 „ ...	...	69	12	17.4
Total age groups ...		428	89	20.8

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT.

Malnutrition	2
Skin Diseases	2
External Disease of Eye	4
Squint	4
Ear Disease	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	31
Enlarged Cervical Glands	5
Defective Speech	1
Bronchitis	5
Rickets	4
Other Forms of Deformity	10
Other Defects and Diseases	24
Total ...	94

A scheme for the routine inspection of toddlers at three years of age came into operation towards the end of the year, and will be reported upon in next year's Annual Report.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
First Visits to Infants ...	779	747	756	786	798	721	644
Subsequent Visits to							
Infants	1769	2142	1876	2252	2956	3270	2595
Visits to Children 1-5 years	994	999	1301	1613	3005	4068	4161
First Visits to Expectant							
Mothers	79	80	77	102	162	134	143
Subsequent Visits to							
Expectant Mothers	12	34	88	52	95	110	127
Visits under Children Act	—	—	—	50	75	97	125
Other Cases Visited ...	—	—	6	60	137	124	168
Total ...	3633	4002	4104	4915	7228	8524	7963

Of the 644 infants mentioned above, 219, or 34 per cent. were breast-fed entirely for the first six months of their lives.

Home Helps.—The provision of a competent Help in the home during the time of a confinement has been much discussed, and finally in 1930, a scheme, modified to suit the requirements of the comparatively small population of Cambridge, was provided.

The essential features of the scheme are :—the choice of the Help is left to the mother, subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Town Council is responsible for the payment of the Home Help up to 15/- per week, and recovers from the people concerned whatever sum it is considered they are able to pay.

The duties of the Help are (a) to keep the house clean and tidy, (b) to cook the family meals, (c) to look after the children, and (d) to do the necessary washing of clothes. She is a *domestic* help only, and must not undertake the nursing of the mother.

Judging by results it would seem that there is very little need for a scheme of this sort in Cambridge, the number of Home Helps employed in 1931 being eight, in 1932 only five, and in 1933, eight.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough is 8. The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Acts relating to the registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes, but the work of inspection has been delegated to the Borough. In addition there is the Ely Diocesan Home, Bateman Street, opened in 1920 with accommodation for twelve unmarried mothers with their babies. Cases from the Borough are received when necessary. The delegation is subject to annual review by the County Council.

Maternity cases are received into the following :—

Milton Road Maternity Home,
Brunswick Maternity Home,
Devonshire Nursing Home,
The Grove Nursing Home, Chesterton Road,
The Firl Nursing Home, Milton Road,
The Fordfield Nursing Home, Brooklands Avenue.
The Cambrian Nursing Home, Milton Road.
The County Infirmary, 81a Mill Road.

The first seven are private homes, and the eighth contains a maternity block which was opened in 1928.

Maternity cases sent by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are received in this Institution, the fee charged per case being 30/- a week inclusive of medical attendance.

During 1933 six cases were admitted under this arrangement.

Contraception Clinic.—A Clinic for the giving of advice on Birth Control upon the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health was begun during the year. The Clinic ceased after 12 months' trial, the numbers attending being too small to justify its continued existence.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—This Clinic is now held every fortnight on the premises of the Municipal Health Centre, Auckland Road. The number of new cases shows an increase, but is still small. The Medical Officer in charge, Mrs. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B., reports upon the year's work as follows :—

“The total number of new cases was 84 (of whom 23 were primiparae, 45 multiparae, and 14 post-natal cases). The Post-natal cases only include those patients who attended for the first time after childbirth. Many of the ante-natal patients also return as post-natal cases.

The cases were referred to the Clinic by Midwives 18 (of whom 10 were primiparae), 33 by the Health Visitors, and 33 by former patients and friends.

Nineteen cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital for advice or treatment.

Four cases were admitted to Addenbrooke's Hospital. Of these 3 were confined in the hospital, and the other was kept under observation, and then transferred to the patient's own medical attendant.

Three cases were sent to the County Infirmary, Mill Road.

Five cases were referred to the patients' own doctor.

One case was referred to the Birth Control Clinic.

Analysis of abnormalities found among patients.—Pelvic deformity 1 (Caesarean section in Addenbrooke's Hospital), malpresentation 3; pre-eclamptic toxæmia 1; miscarriage 3; heart disease 2; Graves disease 1; ovarian disease 1; hernia 3; prolapse 3; varicose veins 6; septic teeth 17; vaginal discharge 3 (induction of labour in 1 case of heart disease and 1 of Graves disease).

Many maternity sets, and crepe bandages for varicose veins, were sold at the Clinic. In necessitous cases, a few patients were allowed free milk during the last three months of pregnancy.

The midwives have shown considerably more interest in the Clinic this year in the way of sending patients, and (in the case of two) bring their patients to the Clinic.

It has been suggested by a group of midwives that on certain days in the month the Clinic should be open for their use, so that they could arrange both to examine their patients there, and for the doctors who would attend their patients if necessary to examine them.

There seems an increasing understanding of the importance of ante-natal care among the people, and most patients attend early in pregnancy for the first time.

The introduction of an additional session per month has much increased the total attendance at the Clinic."

The whole question of ante-natal care has been the subject of consideration during the year by a joint committee consisting of members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the medical profession. A scheme for this work has been prepared during the current year, and will be submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for consideration.

Briefly, the scheme provides for not only medical ante- but also post-natal care of uninsured women who engage a midwife for their confinement and for the payment of the doctor's fee by the local authority.

Infant Life Protection—Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908 and 1932.—By the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, the age of supervision of children boarded-out for gain, has been raised to include children up to the age of nine years. The work of supervision is undertaken by the Health Visitors, who report each quarter to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee upon the children visited by them.

The number of foster parents on the register at the beginning of the year was 15, and at the end of the year 15. The number of children at the beginning of the year was 20 and at the end 19.

Reports have been made during the year upon the suitability or otherwise of a number of persons who wished to take a boarded-out child.

Adoption of Children.—The Health Visitors have made the necessary enquiries and reports for the Court in connection with 13 applications for the adoption of children.

Hospitals.—Addenbrooke's Hospital is the only General Hospital (apart from the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee of the County) in the Borough, with a total of 269 beds (including 30 for private patients).

The arrangements made with the Hospital Committee in 1918 provide for the admission of difficult cases of labour, Puerperal Fever, with the addition of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The accommodation at the Hospital does not permit of the admission of maternity cases on purely social grounds.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment of such cases are 8/6 per day for each adult or child together with the Surgeon's fee, according to the scale under the Midwives Act. A refund of 2/- per day is made if the patients are members of the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

During the year twenty-seven cases were treated in the Hospital under the arrangements made. There was one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Mothercraft for School-girls.—This subject is now taught in all girls' schools.

School Clinic.—The Clinic at Auckland Road, for inspection and for the treatment of minor ailments of school children is open every forenoon daily, and is carried on by the Assistant Medical Officer, with the assistance of the school nurses and a clerk. Details of the work done are given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—The Tuberculosis Officer reports to the Borough Medical Officer of Health upon cases belonging to the Borough, either directly, or through the Tuberculosis Nurse. The number of written reports upon children received during the year was 55. The total number of cases of tuberculosis in Cambridge under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer was 383. The total under supervision in 1932 was 570.

Venereal Disease Clinic.—With regard to Venereal Diseases, the scheme prepared by the County Council came into operation in January 1917, when a Treatment Centre was opened at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Males and females are dealt with at separate hours and every effort is made to ensure privacy. Treatment is free of charge. Beds for cases requiring in-patient treatment are also available. The days and hours of attendance are, Tuesdays: Women, 3 p.m.; Men, 4 p.m.; Thursdays: Women, 7 p.m.; Men, 8 p.m.

The number of new cases attending this Clinic during the year was 84 (70 males and 14 females) the same number as in 1932. This number includes 7 in-patients (4 males and 3 females).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SCHEME.

REPORT BY W. B. GRANDISON, PUBLIC DENTAL OFFICER.

The members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are fully aware of the difficulties experienced in connection with the dental inspection and treatment of elementary school children in the Borough. Accordingly, considerably less time has been given to the dental inspection and treatment of the expectant and nursing mother and children of pre-school age, although at the time of writing this report, information has come to hand that a third Dental Surgeon will be appointed by September next. The Committee will understand that the dental inspection and treatment of all school children must be accomplished at least once annually, before undertaking additional duties on a large scale or on a specialised basis.

It will be seen from the statistics that follow however, that the dental scheme on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is receiving attention sufficient to maintain contact.

Statistics.—During the year 106 mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and all took advantage of the treatment offered.

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 106 MOTHERS AT INSPECTION.

Sound	Decayed Saveable	Decayed Unsaveable	Missing
1456	148	486	1302

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 106 MOTHERS AFTER TREATMENT.

Sound	Decayed Saveable	Decayed Unsaveable	Missing
*1527	77	121	1667

*The figures above indicate that treatment is not completed at the time this report is written.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic, including 472 attendances of children, was 865, and the number of sessions devoted to work in connection with this scheme was 24.

**Summary of Work Done.*

Total Number of extractions	...	...	...	365
„ „ „ fillings	...	...	...	93
„ „ „ scalings	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ dentures supplied	...	...	...	48
„ „ „ repairs	...	...	...	40

*The above for mothers only, and relates to the permanent dentition.

In addition, 354 children under school age, a decrease of 28 as compared with the year 1932, were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare dental scheme, that is to say, these children will be examined and, if necessary, treated every six months or oftener to satisfactorily control the progress of dental disease.

The condition of 354 children's teeth at inspection :—

Age.	No of Children.	Temporary Teeth.			Permanent Teeth.		
		Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.	Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than							
1 year	2	22	2	—	—	—	—
2 years	8	122	9	—	—	—	—
3 „	28	503	48	4	—	—	—
4 „	105	1850	204	34	—	—	—
5 „	211	3654	440	92	—	—	—
Total	354	6151	703	130	—	—	—

The number of extractions of temporary teeth (including casuals) 135.

The number of fillings 87.

FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND INJURED.

For non-infectious cases and accidents there are three motor ambulances available for public use at reasonable fees, or, in certain cases, free of charge. One of these is the property of the Red Cross Society. The others, which are under the direct control of the Police, belong to the Watch Committee of the Council.

For cases of infectious diseases there is a motor ambulance stationed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The specimens examined during 1933 by the Bacteriologist, Dr. Harvey, included the following :—

Swabs from Throat and Nose	...	...	1436
Sputa	...	...	7
Milks	...	...	49
Others	...	...	15

HOUSING.

The receipt in April of circular 1331 of the Ministry of Health has directed the efforts of the Public Health Committee to the very important question of dealing with insanitary property. There are no large areas of slum property in the Borough requiring to be dealt with by way of

clearance or improvement as defined by the Housing Act, and the plan required by the Ministry and approved by the Council deals only with individual houses. The figures submitted to the Ministry are as follows :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of individual houses proposed to be demolished under Section 19	35	35	40	40	—
Number of persons to be displaced from such houses... ..	88	88	100	100	—
Number of new houses proposed in connection with these displacements	22	22	23	23	—

There is still, however, a large demand for new houses to accommodate others, many of whom are living in overcrowded conditions. The total number required is not precisely known, but some indication of the need is shown by the number of applicants on our books, and by the estimated number who are in need owing to overcrowding. The former figure is now 1186, while the latter is estimated by an examination of the circumstances existing in 600 working class houses where the conditions are known, at a total in the neighbourhood of 500 houses. Further evidence of the shortage of houses is afforded by a study of the information contained in the Census Report, which shows an excess of families over occupied houses of just over 2,000.

STATISTICS RELATING TO HOUSING.—CENSUS, 1931.

	1931.	1921.
Structurally separate dwellings occupied	15,457	13,869
Vacant	429	412
Private families	17,553	14,748
Excess of families over occupied dwellings	2,096	879

The inter-censal increase of private families was 19.02 per cent., and of occupied dwellings 11.45 per cent.

The percentage of families living in various units of occupation was :

Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10 & over
In 1921	1.0	7.6	4.6	18.3	17.8	38.8	7.1	4.8
In 1931	1.1	13.7	5.2	16.7	19.0	35.9	5.1	3.3

The average size of Cambridge families diminished from 4.35 persons in 1911, to 3.74 in 1921 and 3.32 in 1931, while the average number of families per occupied house increased from 1.06 in 1921 to 1.14 in 1931. The meaning of the ratio of 1.14 is more clearly shown by the following table :

	Number.	Per cent.
One family to a dwelling ...	14,088	91.14
Two families to a dwelling ...	895	5.7
Three or more families to a dwelling	474	3.0

The effect of the reduction in size of the average family, and its bearing upon housing, is commented upon as follows, by the Registrar General :—

“ Such fall must be accounted considerable for a peace-time decennium, it is no doubt in part an inevitable consequence of the maintenance of a high marriage rate in association with a heavy reduction in the birth-rate.”

“ The continued break-up of families into smaller units has made the population harder to house by reducing the proportion of those types of families which are more economically housed and increasing those which are less economically housed. The continued reduction in the average size of the family has in itself amortized a portion of the additional housing provision made within the last ten years, some proportion of that provision having been absorbed in coping with the effects of changes adverse in themselves to the maintenance of satisfactory housing conditions. ”

NEW HOUSES ERECTED.

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1920 ...	40	23	63
1921 ...	49	23	72
1922 ...	97	38	135
1923 ...	30	86	116
1924 ...	68	82	150
1925 ...	133	144	277
1926 ...	154	115	269
1927 ...	120	166	286
1928 ...	282	191	473
1929 ...	97	210	307
1930 ...	196	137	333
1931 ...	264	121	385
1932 ...	180*	164	344
1933 ...	178*	300†	478
Totals ...	1888	1800	3688

(*Twenty of these were allotted to the Public Health Committee during 1932 and 56 during 1933.)

(†This figure includes 60 houses in flats.)

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2134
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5478
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1361
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3228
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1729

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1477
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By owners	28
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	110
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By owners	105
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	2

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	19
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	25

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	0

Representations under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, were made on thirteen houses, viz. :—

16 St. Edward's Passage.

1 and 2 Hall's Passage.

1, 2, 3, 4 Shamrock Passage.

15 Gas Lane.

2 Granta Yard, Granta Place.

25 and 26 Cambridge Place.

3 Union Lane.

The Bungalow, Pole Cat Farm, Romsey Terrace.

A Closing Order was made for the closing of part of the following house, viz., 16 St. Edward's Passage.

Demolition Orders were made on the following nineteen houses :—

8, 9, 10 Wellington Passage.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sun Court, Newmarket Road.

56, 58, 60 Newmarket Road.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Smith's Gardens, Gloucester Street.

3 Tabernacle Row.

The following houses, twenty-five in number, were demolished after the service of Demolition Orders made in previous years. The number of persons displaced by these demolitions was sixty-six.

19 Little St. Mary's Lane.

1 and 2 Driver's Court (one occupation).

1 and 3 King's Road.

96 New Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sun Court.

58, 60 Newmarket Road.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Cross Keys Yard.

1, 2, 3, 4 Merton Passage.

31 Northampton Street.

56 Newmarket Road.

5 Blackmoor Head Yard.

Inspection of the District.—House-to-house inspections were carried out in the following streets, the total number of houses inspected in them being 1,361 :—

Ainger Place, Histon Road.	Hooper Street.
Ainsworth Street.	Hope Street.
Albert Street.	Kingston Street.
Anderson's Court, Newnham Road.	Long Road.
Argyle Street.	Milford Street.
Arthur Street.	Mill Road.
Bermuda Terrace.	Newmarket Road.
Brown's Yard.	Primrose Street.
Campbell Street.	Rivar Place.
Charles Street.	Romsey Terrace.
Clare Street.	St. Luke's Street.
Clement Place.	Salmon Lane.
Cockburn Street.	Seymour Street.
Cross Street.	Sleaford Street.
David Street.	Stanley Road.
Derby Street, Newnham.	Stockwell Street.
Evan's Passage, Castle Street.	Stone Street.
Ferry Path.	Stone Terrace.
Fitzroy Street.	Thoday Street.
Glisson Road.	Thrift's Walk.
Gold Street.	Trafalgar Road.
Hale Street.	Victoria Road.
Haymarket Road.	Vinery Road.
Histon Road.	

In addition to these, 773 houses were inspected in other localities. In all 1,750 of these houses were found to present defects of some degree, 1,447 of which had been remedied by the end of the year without recourse to any formal action under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

THE HOUSING CONSOLIDATED AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1932

The following tabular statement repeats much of the information already given, but is required in order to comply with the above regulations.

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	21
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	1447
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders	...	...	...	...	(a) 29 (b) 13
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	...	...	...	...	29

5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
6.	The number of demolition or closing orders made	...	...					20
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (2) of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8.	The number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...			25

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1933.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Rent (Amendment) Act, 1933, which received the Royal Assent on the 18th July, 1933, provides that the principle Acts of 1920 and 1923 shall continue in force in England and Wales until the 24th June, 1938, and makes important amendments in the provisions of those Acts.

Under the Act of 1933 any tenant who considers that his house is not in a reasonable state of repair, is entitled to apply to the Sanitary authority for a certificate to that effect. No such applications were received during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT 1928, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS 1925-27.

The number of samples taken each year since 1922 is as follows :—

	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1923	265	25	10.6	5	3
1924	257	7	2.7	1	0
1925	264	10	3.8	4	3
1926	259	6	2.3	0	0
1927	258	6	2.3	1	1
1928	142	2	1.4	0	0
1929	252	14	5.5	2	2
1930	248	13	5.2	0	0
1931	254	9	3.5	0	0
1932	260	17	6.5	0	0
1933	269	15	5.4	3	3

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1933 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine. or Adul- terated.
Milk (Formal)	57	49	8
Milk (Informal)	96	95	1
Aspirin Tablets (Informal)	6	6	—
Butter (Informal)	8	8	—
Camphorated Oil (Informal)	6	6	—
Caviar (Informal)	1	—	1
Cocoa (Informal)	6	6	—
Coffee (Freshly Ground) (Informal)	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory (Informal)	6	6	—
Coffee and Milk (Informal)	1	—	1
Condensed Milk, Full Cream (Informal)	3	3	—
Condensed Milk, Machine Skimmed (Informal)	5	5	—
Cream of Tartar (Informal)	12	11	1
Cream of Tartar (Formal)	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk, Full Cream (Informal)	1	1	—
Fish Paste (Informal)	2	2	—
Jam (Informal)	6	6	—
Meat Paste (Informal)	6	6	—
Mint, dried (Informal)	7	7	—
Peroxide of Hydrogen (Informal)	2	2	—
Pork Sausages (Informal)	1	1	—
Prescriptions (Informal)	2	2	—
Raisins (Informal)	4	4	—
Sardines (Informal)	3	—	3
Sponge Cakes (Informal)	8	8	—
Sultanas (Informal)	4	4	—
Tea (Informal)	6	6	—
Vinegar (Malt) (Informal)	8	8	—
Totals	269	254	15

In no instance were preservatives or colouring matter found in any sample.

Administrative action regarding samples not genuine :—

Name of Article.	Registered Number.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Caviar (Informal) ...	44	Contained Benzoic Acid to the extent of 15 parts per million.	Letter to Retailer and remainder of stock was withdrawn from sale.
Milk (Formal) ...	53	14.33% deficient in Fat	See Sample No. 63.
Milk (Formal) ...	63	6.33% deficient in Fat.	Check sample on No. 53. This sample was one of six taken in course of delivery. The remaining five were genuine. Letter to wholesaler.
Sardines in Tomato Sauce (Informal)	64	6.089 grains of tin per lb.	These samples were taken from one consignment and the whole of the retailer's stock consisting of 279 tins was surrendered and destroyed.
Sardines in Tomato Sauce (Informal)	65	5.536 grains of tin per lb.	
Sardines in Tomato Sauce (Informal)	66	6.594 grains of tin per lb.	
Milk (Formal) ...	79	4.45% deficient in non-fatty solids.	Appeal to the cow sample No. 89, proved these samples to be genuine. Producer instructed to consult County Agricultural Adviser with regard to feeding of his herd.
Milk (Formal) ...	85	3.76% deficient in non-fatty solids.	
Milk (Formal) ...	80	41.66% deficient in fat.	Retailer fined £1 0 0 with £1/1/0 costs.
Cream of Tartar (Informal)	131	Composed of arrowroot starch.	Formal check sample No. 141 was genuine Cream of Tartar. Retailer warned.
Milk (Informal) ...	160	3.5% deficient in fat.	Formal Check sample No. 167. Genuine.
Milk (Formal) ...	83	5.33% deficient in fat.	Letter to Retailer.
Milk (Formal) ...	176	2.35% deficient in non-fatty solids.	Letter to Retailer.
Milk (Formal) ...	207	16.61% deficient in fat. and 5.64% added water.	Employee fined £1/10/0, and employer £3/0/0, with £2/2/0 costs.
Pure Coffee and Milk (Informal)	253	11.41% of added water and 8% deficient in fat.	This is a question of incorrect labelling. The attention of the retailer was drawn to this point, and the label has been altered to Coffee and Milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

The nine samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst proved to be genuine, and the tins were correctly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are no premises registered under this Act within the Borough, and there have been no infringements with regard to the marking of receptacles containing artificial cream.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Forty-four samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for tubercle bacilli. In three instances the guinea pigs inoculated died before a definite result could be obtained. Three of the remaining forty-one samples were found to contain the bacilli.

A copy of the Bacteriologist's reports was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, from whom the following reports were received concerning these samples :—

SAMPLE A.—Forty-one cows were examined and no condition was found in the herd which rendered it necessary to suspend the sale of milk; samples were, however, taken for further biological examination, one of which gave a positive result. The cow giving this milk was destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

SAMPLE B.—Sixteen cows were examined but no clinical case of tuberculosis was found. The necessary samples for biological examination were taken, and one of these gave a positive result. The cow giving the positive sample was destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

SAMPLE C.—The owner of the herd from which the sample was taken had disposed of his cattle and discontinued the sale of milk before the Bacteriologist's report was received.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Four licenses were issued under this Order, one for the sale of Certified Milk, one for Grade A. (Tuberculin tested) Milk, and two for Pasteurised Milk.

Fifty-two samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination under this Order (twelve Certified, twenty-three Grade A. (T.T.), and seventeen Pasteurised.)

One Certified and six Grade A. (T.T.) samples fell short of the standard, in the case of the Certified Milk the *Bacillus Coli* being present in 1/10 c.c., and in the case of the Grade A. (T.T.), milk in 1/100 c.c. With regard to the samples of Grade A. (T.T.), which did not reach the required standard, five were taken from the milk supplied to schools.

Forty samples of ordinary milk were also examined for cleanliness. All reached a high standard of cleanliness, twenty-seven being of a standard equal to that of Grade A milk, *i.e.*, having a total bacterial count of less than 200,000 per c.c., with *Bacillus Coli* absent in 1/100 c.c. This shows an improvement on the high standard reached by ordinary milks in 1932.

Eleven samples reached a very high standard of cleanliness the *Bacillus Coli* being absent in 1 c.c., and the bacterial counts under 50,000.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY PREMISES.

Two hundred and forty-four visits have been made to farms and dairies, particular attention being paid to cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

As the result of informal action the floors, lighting and ventilation was improved in 4 cases, and 28 were cleansed and limewashed.

Two new dairies were registered, and one new cowshed was constructed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924. FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of animals inspected during the year was :—

Slaughtered in the Borough, 2,584 beasts, 742 calves, 11,796 pigs and 15,302 sheep.

Slaughtered outside the Borough and brought in for sale, 43 beasts, 20 calves, 879 pigs and 423 sheep.

The following table shows the amount of meat condemned during 1933 :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	St.	Lbs.
Beef ...	2	17	3	1	1
Pork ...	2	0	0	0	10
Mutton ...	0	0	3	1	11
Total ...	4	18	3	1	8

Other foods condemned during the year included :—112lbs. of lemon soles; 279 tins of sardines; 72lbs. of Lambs' livers (tinned); 1 Scotch salmon 8½lbs.; 1 6lb. box of sheep's kidneys; 224lbs. of potatoes; 8lbs. of frozen eggs.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

		1914	1920	1925	1930	1933
Registered	...	16	13	10	9	9
Licensed ...	...	11	12	12	11	11

Regular inspections have been made of slaughter-houses, shops, stalls and other premises where food is prepared for sale and generally a good state of cleanliness was found during these inspections. This applies particularly to butcher's shops, where there have been considerable improvements made since the meat regulations came into force.

With regard to the protection of meat in shops and stalls, it was necessary in one instance to take informal action against a shopkeeper for failing to protect meat in a proper manner, and in another against a stallholder for failing to have his name and address on his stall.

It was not necessary to take any action against any slaughtermen for failing to use the humane killer for stunning animals.

In one slaughter-house an instrument for the stunning of animals known as the Electrolethaler has been installed. This instrument is the latest form of apparatus in use for the stunning of pigs and sheep. In use it is particularly rapid in action, and can be used without struggling on the part of the animal. This applies particularly to pigs, there being no noise, and after death no signs of the blood splashing in the muscles which occurs occasionally with the use of other types of instruments.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The registration of the Central Common Lodging House was cancelled at the request of the occupier. This reduces the number of registered common lodging houses to five, with sleeping accommodation for 78 persons.

During the year 64 inspections were made of these premises.

RAG AND FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises where rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. The whole of the rag flock used in the town is supplied by the manufacturers under a guarantee of cleanliness.

Two samples of rag flock were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and were found to be in conformity with the Regulations.

THE CANAL BOATS ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 2 (16 inspections.)

There were no infringements of the Acts and Regulations.

There were no women and children on board and no cases of Infectious Disease have been notified or traced.

No boats were detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Cambridge Borough Council is not a Registration Authority.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The Orders now in force provide for the following imported foodstuffs to be marked either with the country of origin or as foreign :—fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, salmon, sea trout and butter.

The total number of inspections made by the Officers appointed under the Act were 388; of these 295 related to shops and 93 to stall holders and street traders. During the year 12 breaches of the various Orders were found, viz. :—

Order No.	Article.	No. of Breaches.
3 ... Fresh Apples	4
4 ... Raw Tomatoes	8

In all the above cases warnings were given.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

SMOKE ABATEMENT ACT, 1926.

Twenty-nine observations on various premises were made, and after informal action the nuisances caused by the emission of smoke were abated, and in one instance a shaft was increased in height.

CARAVANS.

Under the provisions of the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932, the following sites were approved, and certain recommendations were made concerning the maximum number of vans allowed, provision of water supply, lavatories, paving, and the collection of refuse by the Corporation :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road...	...	12 caravans
Adjoining 67 High Street ... ..	...	3 caravans
Adjoining 217 Newmarket Road ... ..	...	2 caravans
Occupied by Mr. Smith, Coldham's Lane ...	...	1 caravan
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane ...	...	12 caravans.

The site known as Deard's Yard, Newmarket Road, was not approved and the vans were removed.

With regard to Mr. Smith, Coldham's Lane, the owner of the land on which his van is situated, has given him notice to quit. The site will therefore be vacated.

At the end of the year there were five sites in use, the total number of caravans on them being 30, and the total number of occupants 66, of whom 15 are children under fourteen years of age. Since the beginning of the year there has been a reduction of 13 in the number of caravans and a reduction in the number of occupants of 38 (including 18 children.)

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

In February, 1933, the Cambridge County Council delegated their powers under the above Act to the Borough Council. Since that date regular inspections have been made of various premises and places such as slaughter-houses, cowsheds, piggeries, cornfactories, food shops, ditches, stables, caravan sites, refuse tips, allotments and private houses.

During these visits leaflets describing the methods of destroying rats were handed to the occupiers, and verbal instructions were given if required.

It is interesting to note that a large number of occupiers of the above premises were already taking some action to destroy rats and mice by means of traps, baits, ferrets, dogs and cats. The majority are using poison baits and fair numbers of rats are being destroyed in this way.

In private houses where fowls or rabbits were being kept in the yards and the occupiers had complained of rats, they were advised to discontinue the keeping of fowls and rabbits, and to remove the fowl runs and generally this advice was acted upon.

A rat catcher is employed under the Borough Surveyor for the destruction of rats and mice on property under the control of the Council and a large number of these pests have been destroyed in this way.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.						Written
						Inspections. Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	...	...	...	74	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	271	10
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	69	2
						—
						414
						15

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :</i>						No. of Defects Found. Remedied.	
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sanitary Accommodation	{ insufficient		...	...	...	1	1
	{ unsuitable or defective		...	...	...	3	3
	{ not separate for sexes		...	...	...	1	1

Offences under Factories and Workshops Act :

Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...	3	3

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (Section 107).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel—				Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		
				Total Lists.	Out- Lists.	Out- Workers.	Out- Lists.	Out- Workers.
(1)	Making, etc.	77	38	158	1	1
Addresses of Out-Workers	{ Received from other Councils			1	1	2	2	
	{ Forwarded to other Councils			6	17	0	0	
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)						0	0	
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises						57		
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108)... ..						0		
Out-work in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)... ..						0		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year ... 495

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

	Class.	Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133) ...	...	9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5) ...	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	7 7
Other ...	...	1

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

in use at the end of the year ... 1

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

The following statement shows the work done during the past five years.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Damp proof courses, floors ventilated and repaired, roofs, gutters, etc., repaired ...	655	625	575	598	726
New sinks and water supply ...	116	106	115	134	138
Yards repaired and relaid ...	214	237	212	263	357
W.C.'s, new, or old provided with flushing cisterns ...	189	185	260	159	119

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :

	Totals.
On complaint ...	356
Re Infectious Disease ...	208
Other inspections and re-inspections ...	6103
	<hr/> 6667

NOTICES :

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Preliminary Notices			...	...	...	...	...	...	1080
Statutory notices served	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	139

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws				...	...	...	3
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1933					...	...	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4201
Cleansed and limewashed		...	...	...	...	...	62
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closed or discontinued during the year			...	...	...	...	0
Number of changes of occupier...			...	...	...	...	0
Receptacles for refuse provided...			...	...	...	...	10

COWSHEDS :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation				...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
New sheds constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation			...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed and limewashed		...	...	...	...	...	28
New Dairies Constructed...		...	...	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :							<i>Bake- houses.</i>
	<i>Factories.</i>		<i>Workshops.</i>		<i>Workplaces.</i>		
Number of inspections	74		141		69		135
Number of defects found	6		12		2		11
Number of defects reme- died	6		12		2		11
Number cleansed and limewashed ...	1		17		1		56

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :

Number of inspections	57
Number found unwholesome	0
Number cleansed and limewashed	2

SCHOOLS :

Number of inspections	40
Number of defects found (<i>re</i> W.C.'s, etc.)	6

VANS :

Number inspected... ..	221
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding) ...	7

Description of Sanitary Work carried out :—

HOUSES :

Cleansed and limewashed	26
Provided with damp-proof courses	56
Wood floors ventilated	53
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	617
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	10
New floors laid	201
New sinks fixed	112
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	26

Water samples analysed	0
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed... ..	51
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	21
Nuisances from Ditches abated... ..	6
Pavements of yards repaired	111
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material... ..	246
Overcrowding abated	6

DRAINS :

New drains constructed	49
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	43
Waste pipes and sinks disconnected	12
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	40
Cleansed or repaired	224
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	10
Smoke tests applied	50
Water tests applied	79

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	62
Provided with flushing cisterns... ..	57
Repairs to flushing cisterns	92
Closets cleansed or limewashed... ..	36
New " pans " provided	89
Repaired	56

NUISANCES FROM SMOKE ABATED	7
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GALVANISED IRON DUST BINS PROVIDED	881
---	-----

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS NOT CLASSIFIED ABOVE	1397
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DISINFECTION.

A considerable amount of the disinfectors' time is now taken up with the disinfestation of houses. The pests complained of are chiefly bugs and crickets. It is not thought that there is any increase in bug-infected houses, but complaints are more readily made now than formerly. They arise when new tenants go into an old and already infested house, and also when dirty tenants are found in new houses having taken their pests with them. Complaints of crickets are also fairly numerous in new Corporation property. It is thought they are brought in the clinker used for making up new roadways and footpaths.

Fifty-two houses were dealt with on account of bugs, comprising 171 rooms. Eleven were treated for crickets, comprising 24 rooms.

In dealing with these pests, and especially with bugs, the co-operation of tenants is necessary if any success is to be obtained, and every effort is made to secure this by pointing out that "there are no agents more effective in destroying bed bugs than soap and water to which a little soda has been added." The maintenance of a high standard of household cleanliness is what is really required. It must be admitted that in the worst cases of tenants who have never adopted a very high standard, there is much scope for continuous pressure, not only by the sanitary department but also by those who have the management of Corporation property.

The following is a summary of articles removed for disinfection during the year 1933 :—

FROM PRIVATE PREMISES.

Disease.	No. of Articles.	No. of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever	913	152
Diphtheria	90	20
Mumps	—	5
Measles	23	23
Chicken Pox	—	7
Phthisis	188	58
Cancer	45	10
Typhoid Fever	55	9
Scabies	74	—
Vermin	23	128
Puerperal Fever	61	5
Influenza	13	3
Miscellaneous	32	—
Total	1517	420

The articles disinfected were :—Beds 14; Mattresses 54; Bolsters 42; Pillows 273; Cushions 24; Blankets 393; Sheets 239; Quilts 125; Clothes 296; Carpets 28; Miscellaneous 29. Total 1,517.

The total number of visits to infected houses by the Disinfector was 375. The total number of stovings 111.

From Addenbrooke's General Hospital.

The articles disinfected were :—Mattresses 562; Pillows 2,045; Blankets 1,269; Sheets 24; Quilts 3; Clothes 64; Miscellaneous 1,120. Total 5,087.

Number of visits to Addenbrooke's Hospital for the removal of infected articles 113.

TABLE IIIA.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, 1933.

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Age Periods during the Year.
Persons.—(Males and Females.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.												St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.				
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65					65 to 75	75 and upwards.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5																
All Causes	872	37	3	6	8	5	10	15	20	25	32	54	92	121	203	287	421	132	239	80
I.—General Diseases.																				
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza...	67	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	12	14	25	28	9	27	3
Miliary Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Nostras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>General Diseases—continued.</i>																		
Varicella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicaemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax (Splenic Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mycoses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pellagra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	8	8	8	1	3	...	19	6	8	2
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of other organs	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lupus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	4	...	2	1
Other Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	3	...
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, &c....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	9	14	5	8	3
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intes-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tines, and Rectum ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	9	10	15	3	12	1
Cancer of female genital organs	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	...	8	2
Cancer of Breast	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	5	3	3	...
Cancer of Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of other organs ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	5	8	14	2	10	1
Other Tumours	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rheumatic Fever	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	5	...	2	1
Chronic Rheumatism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Osteo-Arthritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gout ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	6	1	2	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1933—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.													St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.	19									
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75						75 and upwards.	15	16	17	18				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5																				15	16	17	18
<i>General Diseases—continued.</i>																											
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythaemia...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anaemia Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other General Diseases...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Lead Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>																											
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																											
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Spinal cord	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Apoplexy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Paralysis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Mental alienation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions (5 years and over)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Con : (under 5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Diseases of Nervous System, etc.</i> <i>—continued.</i>																		
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous Syst.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	I	I	...	...	...	3	2
Cerebral Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoid Disease...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I
Other Diseases of Ears...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	2	...	...	I
Acute Endocarditis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	...	2	I	...	...
Valvular Disease of Heart	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	I2	5	I2	5	4	5
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organic Dis. of Heart	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	I6	24	43	43	I8	27	5
Angina Pectoris...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	...	I	...	2	...
Aneurism ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...
Arterio-Sclerosis...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	3	9	I7	I8	I9	I0	I0	9
Embolism & Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Veins ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...
Status Lymphaticus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Lymphatic Sys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Circulatory Sys.	I0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	3	4	5	I	2	2
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Diseases of Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Thyroid body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	69	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	4	4	2I	37	49	6	I0	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	2I	5	...	2	...	...	I	...	...	I	2	2	3	5	I I	I	6	3
Lobar Pneumonia	I2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	I	5	I	9	I	2	...
Pneumonia ...	3	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	I	...
Pleurisy ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I

TABLE IIIA., 1933.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.												St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.		
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65					65 to 75	75 and upwards.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System—continued.</i>																		
Empyema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pulmonary Congestion ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...
Gangrene of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2
Pulmonary Emphysema ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Fibroid Disease of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Respiratory Sys:	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
Diseases of Teeth and Gums ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Mouth & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Pharynx ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tonsilitis... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludwig's Angina	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Oesophagus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gastro Enteritis...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dyspepsia under 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duodenal Ulcer...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ankylostomiasis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1933.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.												St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.		
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65					65 to 75	75 and upwards.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
VII.—The Puerperal State.																		
Accident of Pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Phlegmasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Dis. of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																		
Senile Gangrene...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of other types	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, Bedsores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot. Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																		
Diseases of the Bones	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Joints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot. Dis. of the Locomotor Sys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
X.—Malformations.																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Ot. Congenital Malformations	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																		
Premature Birth	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
Infantile Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries at Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cyanosis Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Old Age.																		
Senile Decay	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	29	7	14	5
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																		
Suicide	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	3	...	3	4	4	3
Injury	30	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	3	5	2	5	4	2	12	9	6	3
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weather Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphine Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Gas Poisoning	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise or not Stated	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	4	2	1	1

TABLE IIIA., 1933.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes.																		
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope (1 year & under 70) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart failure (1 yr. & under 70)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (1 year and under 70)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Deaths	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

